The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—*Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.

e subscriber having received the Agency of the

Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

IS prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

$300.000,

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17.

General Insurance Agency,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ætna Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital $500,000.

MERCHANTS FIRE&MARINE INS.Co
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania —Capital $100 000

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co.
Ogdensburgh, N.Y.—Capital $150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, *Agents.*

May 17th, 1855 y46

By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance.

—BY THE—

Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED,

With a Surplus of $506,387.88.

And the prestige of THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS success and experience.

Assets, January 1, 1858.

Cash in hand and Deposites in Hartford Banks,	$318 123 69
Cash in transit and Agents' hands,	106 872 05
Money due the Company, secured by Mortgage,	5 418 04
Real Estate unincumbered,	47 653 42
Bills Receivable,	35 177 18
	Market Value.
102 Bonds 6, 7 & 10 per cent interest annually,	102 000 00
657 Shares Railroad Stock,	54 446 00
50 do. Connecticut River Co. Stock,	1,250 00
50 do. Stafford Bank "	5,000 00
50 do. Waterbury Bank "	5 000 00
36 do. Providence " "	1,800 00
2300 do. Hartford " "	199 060 00
6985 do. New York " "	500 662 50
15 do. Jersey City " "	1 425 00
100 do U S Trust Co. N. Y "	10 000 00
150 do. N Y L I and Trust Co. "	22 500 00
	$1 5.6 357 83

TOTAL LIABILITIES:
Unrefund Claims not due, $173 926 54

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID,

Upwards of $11,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by Ætna Insurance Co., in the past 38 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this corporation have been stable and uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and storm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sweeping conflagrations and maritime disaster. Being long established on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit system effect us in no material particular.

During "hard times" the security of reliable Insurance is an imperative duty—the ability of properly owners to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

☞ Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

6m34 JOHN HOUGH Jr. Agent.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the State.

OFFICE—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office

WM. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE—On Calhoun street, one door south of P Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery.

OFFICE—Clinton street, two doors south of H Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will attend to the Collection, Adjustment or Searching of Debts, the payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of titles in any part of Indiana

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

W. S. SMITH. W. W. STEVENS.

SMITH & STEEVENS,
Attorneys at Laws
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and the proceeds promptly paid over.

Sale or purchase of Real Estate negotiated.

☞ OFFICE—Over City Auction Store. 36

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS,
JUSTICE OF PEACE.

No. 2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street,
(next door to the Sentinel Office.)

p6m19 FORT WAYNE.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. G. W. BOWEN,
HOMŒOPATHIST,

Residence on Barr street, office on Calhoun street, Opposite the Public Square.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dr. C. S. Smith.

Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.

Fort Wayne, July 7th. y—1

HOMŒOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH, F. WAYNE & CHICAGO Railroad Company

WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment, is prepared to transport Passengers and Freight from

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,

And all places West and South-West,

With a great degree of regularity and expedition.

The fact that this road forms a direct and consolidated line between PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO, is a sufficient guarantee that its Trains will make time, and connections with Trains on other Roads.

Change of Time.
GOING WEST
PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

	Mail.	1st Express	2d Express.
Pittsburgh,	5 30 A M	2.15 P M	8 45 A M
Crestline,	12 00 M	10.20 P M	10 30 P M
FT. WAYNE,	7 15 P M	5 45 A M	5 45 A M
REACH CHICAGO.	3 35 A M	2.00 P M	

The 8.45 A M Train from Pittsburgh being a train for local business, is overtaken at Crestline by Express train from Pittsburgh at 2 15 P M.

All Trains make close connections at CRESTLINE for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS.

Also at FORT WAYNE with Trains on Wabash & Western Railroad for *Lafayette, Central Illinois,* and *St. Louis.*

Also at Forest with trains on the M. R. & L. E R. R.

RETURNING.

	1st Express.	Mail.
From Chicago,	6 00 A M	8 45 P M
FT WAYNE,	2 15 P M	5.30 A M
Crestline,	8 54 "	1.00 P M
Arr. Pittsburgh,	6 00 A M	8 50 P M

Making close connections with trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Trains from St Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Columbus make close connections a Crestline with all returning trains. At Fort Wayne trains from St. Louis, Central Illinois, Lafayette, and intermediate places, connect with above trains. At Forest, connections are made with trains to and from Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave New Brighton for Allegheny City at 6 30 A M. 1 35 P M. and 6 05 P M.

Leave Allegheny City for New Brighton at 10 00 AM and 5 00 P M.

—Baggage checked through, and no charge for handling.

☞ For tickets and further information apply to A T Johnson, Agent, at the Great Western Railroad Office, directly on the corner, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or to Geo. Parkin, Passenger station, Penn Street, between Wayne and Canal; R R Patrick, No. 30 Dearborn Street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, or to the Agents at the Stations on the line

☞ All Trains stop at Fort Wayne 15 minutes.—Remember above is *leaving* time.

J. J. HOUSTON Gen Passenger Agent.
D. W. BOSS Passenger Agt Chicago.
JOS H. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

March 20 th. 1858 y51

New and Direct Route
FROM
Toledo to St. Louis,
Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all points in the West.

TOLEDO WABASH, & WESTERN RAILROAD

No change of Cars or Baggage between Toledo and St. Louis.

ON and after Monday, October 26 h, 1857, Trains will leave Fort Wayne as follows:

GOING WEST.
Mail Express..... 7.10 A.M.
New York & St Louis Express..... 7 20 P.M.
GOING EAST
New York & St Louis Express..... 4.30 A.M.
Mail Express..... 12 45 P M.

Passengers by either of these trains go through to St. Louis without change of Cars, *an advantage not possessed by any on the route.* These trains make close connections at Seneca with Great Western Railroad, to *Springfield, Naples, Decatur,* &c.

The Railroad is built and equipped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT, is not exceeded by any route to St. Louis.

The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 7 10 A M, connects at Peru with Morning Train of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, and at Indianapolis with *all the Roads leading from that point.*

Trains leaving Fort Wayne at 4.30 A M make close connections at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, for *Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo Albany, New York* and *Boston*

☞ FREIGHT TRAINS run daily between Toledo, State Line and Fort Wayne.

GEO H CURRAS, Gen Supt.

Toledo, Oct. 24 1857

1858 1858

J. S. HILL. A. M. ORBISON

HILL & ORBISON,
(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,)
Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS
FORT WAYNE, IA.

115 PIECES RED FLANNEL at ORFF'S

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD CLOTHS at ORFF'S

STINETTS, Jeans, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linseys & Full Cloths, at ORFF'S

BLACK and Colored Dress Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpaccas and Barbazettes, at ORFF'S

LINEN Table Cloths, Diapers, Crashes & Sheeting at ORFF'S

ROCKHILL HOUSE,
By PHILO RUMSEY,
Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

January 20th. 1855. y26

MAYER HOUSE,
Formerly Palo Alto
H. B. GARTIN, Proprietor,
FORT WAYNE, IND.,
Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets.

☞ Omnibus to convey passengers to and from the Cars. y2

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

JONAS W. TOWNLEY. ROBERT TOWNLEY.

BOOKS!
McDONALD'S TREATISE
On the Law relating to the
Powers & Duties
OF THE
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES
of the State of Indiana.

Just received at HILL & JACOBS'.
February 12, Calhoun st.

HUMPHREY & HURD
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

HEREBY give notice to their friends and all whom it may concern, that they manufacture to order at their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill House, *Doors, Blinds Window Sash,* and all other kinds of work usually in their line of business. Having the most extensive assortment and the very best of machinery driven by steam of any establishment in this vicinity, they are prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and at the lowest prices. Give us a call.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41

COFFEE by the sack to sell at PIERE S.

Dr. W. D. STEWART

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has returned to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, where he will continue to practice of Medicine an Surgery.

Residence north side of Berry street, two doors west of the 2d Presbyterian Church. Office on Clinton street, immediately oaer the Post Office.

May 21, 1857. y44

D. J. HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
FOR THE CURE OF
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation Flatulency, Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels producing Cramps Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c.

All of these ills yield like magic toits vilifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles,

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first introduction of "Dr. J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" to the public, and such has been the success of this article after its tested efficacy by a discriminating public, that during the last year nearly half a million bottles were sold, with a continuous demand in excess of the supply with all the facilities the proprietors have been able to command in its preparation.

Are you dyspeptic? Then take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you bilious? Try one bottle of these Bitters, and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation? Remove the cause by the free use of these Bitters.

Have you fever and ague? How many thousands in the West and South have been cured of this constitution-destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters!

All should try this great Anidote. We venture to affirm that, when Hostetters's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur; therefore, no family consulting their own interest can afford to do without it.

A WORD TO THE LADIES

Inrecommending to your use Dr J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but just to state that as a simulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to periodical stages, which are oftimes attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for cramps in stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in fruits, vegetables, ice creams, &c, it is certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it

One winoglassful taken three times each before meals, or half the quantity i the patients are in a weak condition, and increased in proportion to their strength, will be found a great tonic agent, which all will appreciate when personally satisfied of the facts, as they will be by giving the Bitters one trial

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Carelessness should be our study, but more particularly when the health is at stake. Since these Bitters have, to a degree of real goodness, become popular, there have been a great many concoctions called Stomach Bitters, all often represented to be the same in virtue as Dr Hostetter's, palmed upon the public. Be careful of these vilainous compounds! Our Bitters are put up in square quart bottles, and covered with the patent metallic can, stamped "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," and Dr J Hostetter blown on the glass. All others are imitation.

For sale at Fort Wayne, by
SMITH & BRACKENRIDGE. WALL & MEYER,
H B REED, H. G. WAGNER.

Nov 7 1857 y19

B. W. OAKLEY
Will give his exclusive attention to the
HARDWARE BUSINESS,

and will keep always on hand a superior assortment of HARDWARE well selected to suit this market, and of the best quality. He will sell at *reasonable prices,* and it will give him great pleasure to serve his old friends and make himself useful to the public generally in his line of business. He his prepared to fill all orders correctly and with dispatch.

In his stock may be found

Scythes, Sneths, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Sickles, &c.
IRON of all sizes.
Cast, Blister, German and Spring STEEL
Nails, Brads, Spikes, &c.
Mattocks, Picks, & Grub-Hoes.
Vices, Anvils, Bellows, & Screw Plates.
Bench and Moulding Planes
Socket, Mortice, and Firmer Chisels.

A superior assortment of

Saddlery Ware

of all kinds, Enamelled Leather and Cloths, and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS generally.

Machine Stretched Leather Belting, Vulcanized Rubber Belting and Packing, and a large stock of

Shelf Hardware.

In short, all articles kept in the Hardware line.

June 27th, 1857 y—52

Drug Store Removed!

THE subscriber has removed his establishment, styled APOTHECARIES' HALL, to

No. 83 Columbia street,

directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his old customers, and as many new ones as will be pleased to call

His stock consists of

DRUGS,
French, English and American Chemicals. Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids, Dye Woods, etc

BRANDIES AND WINES

of foreign imports, Gin, Old Whiskey, etc.

Agency of Orum & Sumner's and New York Teeth Manufacturing Co's ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Gold and Tin Foil. Surgical Instruments, &c. &c

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS compounded at all hours.

March 38. J U. WINSLOW.

H WILLIAMS, A G HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Fruit, Glass, Nails, Woodenware,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, &c.,
No. 85 Columbia street,
FORT WAYNE IND.

MERCHANTS supplied with Groceries of all kinds, on as favorable terms, all things considered, as can be purchased in *any market*

☞ *All orders filled with dispatch.* ☜

Jan. 17. 1857. y29

COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
FORT WAYNE IND.

WE receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads, and by the Wabash & Erie Canal, and deal in all kinds of

PRODUCE,
Salt, Fish Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, Glass, Coal, &c

☞ We are also Agents for

Fairbank's Celebrated Scales
and
DUPONT'S GUN POWDER,
For Sporting and Blasting purposes. And for
Peacock & Son's Steel Plow.

Our Warehouse is well located on the Canal Basin at the east end of Columbia street, at the termination of the side track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railroad.

Fort Wayne, April 4, 1857.

C. L. HILL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller & Stationer,
Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers; Fancy Articles, &c.

Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOOK BINDING promptly executed.

FRESH TAMARINDS just received and for sale by J. U. WINSLOW.
53 Columbia street.

POETRY.

For the Sentinel.

Take Back Thy Love!

Take back thy love, be once more free,
I cannot wed thee now,
For I before despair have knelt
And all its wild relief have felt,
And still to it I bow.

Take back thy love, it should not be,
Around thy gentle head
That I must bring a cloud of care,
And bid it ever hover there,
As will be if we wed.

Take back thy love, no longer give
The worship of thy heart,
To one that does not fondly cling
To coming time, and feel the spring,
That kindling hopes will start.

Take back thy love, and seek to gain
A happier heart than mine,
That will more gladly court the strife
Which must beset the path of life,
Then with theirs mingle thine.

For the Sentinel.

THE PAST.

Oh, speak to me not of the hours fled,
Of the dark and the dreary past;
Of time that sleeps with the peaceful dead,
Of hopes that could never last.

Oh breathe not a word that would stir again
This heart from its tranquil rest;
For each backward thought can but bring me pain,
The future alone make blest.

But tell me of years that are yet untold,
Where skies more bright may be;
And tell me of joys that may yet unfold,
Of happiness held for me.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the School Law, on a Petition for Rehearing.

THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE V. JENNERS. PERKINS J.—In this case an earnest petition for a re-hearing has been filled; and, while the Court consider that the question involved has been so fully presented in the opinions delivered in previous cases in which it had arisen, that its re-examination is a work of supererogation; yet, respect for the able counsel who ask the re-hearing, and for the people of the cities and towns who are so deeply interested in the subject, induces us to depart from the the usual practice, in cases where the court is satisfied with the decision rendered, of simply overruling the petition, and to again briefly review the points presented.

The constitution of Indiana ordains that the General Assembly shall "provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all." Sec. 1, Art. 8. It also ordains that "Assembly shall provide for the election by the voters of the State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction." Sec. 8, Art. 8. Now the question presents itself, what is the meaning to be given to these constitutional provisions?

Judge Hovey, himself a prominent member of the Convention that framed them, as was Judge Pettit, who decided the case at bar below, in delivering the opinion of this Court in Greencastle township, &c., v Black, in 1854, said:

"It was evidently the intention of the farmers of the Constitution to place the common school system under the direct control and supervision of the State, and make it a *quasi* department of the State government."

Judge Stuart, in the same case said:

"Common schools are thus to be established as a State institution, under the Superintendent of Public Instruction as its official head, and to be supported as to tuition, by State funds."

Judge Gookins, in delivering the opinion of the Court in 1856, in Quick v Springfield township said:

"The people of the State were seeking by a Constitution to devise a system which should convey the means of instruction (in common schools,) equally to every child in the State."

And again, in Quick v. Whitewater township the Court said that the Constitution had "made the common school) education of the children of the State a public duty of the State."

And again in 1857, in Adamson v. the Auditor, &c, the Court said:

"According to the decision in Greencastle township v Black, 5 Ind, 557, the provisions in that law (the school law) authorizing township trustees to assess taxes for paying teachers of common schools, is unconstitutional because the power of voting taxes for that purpose is vested by the Constitution in the Legislature alone. As to such taxes the law must be uniform throughout the State. Quick v. Whitewater township, 7 Ind. R. 560. Quick v. Springfield township id. 636."

Thus far the case rests upon the provisions of the Constitution we have quoted. They enjoin one general uniform system of common schools; which, to such, all admit, must operate alike in town and country. No other provision was needed in that instrument to produce such a system.

But it does contain another provision, viz: that the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law providing for the support of common schools. Sec. 25, Art 4.

And the question arises: Why was that prohibitory section inserted? To what was it addressed? What was its design? It was not to establish a general system of common schools for that had already been plainly provided for. What was its object? What could it be addressed to but city and town schools? We can not suppose that in so carefully considered an instrument as a State Constitution, it was inserted without aim, without some meaning. Why was it?

The question is easily answered, when considered in the light of history. Under our former Constitution, we had had two systems of common schools, the general and the local, had broken down the general system, and neither had flourished. See Greencastle township v. Black *supra.* This was an evil distinctly in the view of the convention which framed the new constitution; and it was determined that the two systems should be continued, strengthened by additional aids, and that the counteracting local system should go out of existence—should cease.

We have said that under the former constitution, the local school system broke down the general one; and the same would be the result were both tolerated under the present Constitution. An ordinary amount of knowledge of human nature and the motives that govern legislative bodies, must suffice to convince any one of this fact. The constituents of members representing counties having towns and cities, which had adopted the local system would, to a great extent prefer to have no other to interfere with that; they would have no interest in keeping up the general system; and hence their representatives would naturally unite with the enemies of that system in the Legislature, to render it inefficient, merely nominal; and, under such influences, it would wither if not die.—While, on the other hand, if to obtain schools their own constituents, they were compelled to vote them to all the people of the State, the efficiency and permanency, as well as equality and uniformity of the general system would be maintained.

The question next occurs, in the act of 1855, authorizing cities and towns to pay teachers of common schools by taxation of the citizens, a local law?

The Court is not insensible in the difficulty of determining, in many cases under our Constitution, what constitutes such a law. The question is often one of much embarrassment; and few authorities are found to aid in its solution. But in the present case, it would seem that there could be but little difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion. The subject of the act of 1855 it will be observed, is not the organization of city and town corporations, but the maintenance of public or common schools, and taxation for that purpose. And we have seen that common schools as a whole, are made a State institution—a system co-extensive with the State, embracing within it, every citizen, every foot of territory, and all the taxable property in the State. The whole territory of the State is divided into school districts, under the general school system including the towns and cities—they are school districts. Now a law that is less general than the single subject upon which it is to operate, cannot as a general rule, certainly, be a general law. But, on the other hand, if it be as general as that subject, it certainly will, as a general rule, be a general law.

Here as we have seen, the subject is common schools. The subject embraces all the persons and all the property of the State. Yet this law of 1855, operates, and is designed to operate only upon a portion of the persons and property of the State, to be operative only in a part of the school districts. The State is divided into districts for school purposes. The cities and towns from a part of the districts, and must do so, to render the school system general and uniform. Now suppose the school law in terms provided that taxation for common schools, and the management of the system should be uniform except in that portion of the school districts situated in towns and cities; but that in such districts, a tax, additional to that levied in the rural districts, might be imposed, and a different organization and management of the schools adopted, would any one pretend that the law thus framed was uniform in its operation as required by the constitution; and not local? See the State v. Barbee, 3 Ind, 258. Yet such is the school law of the State if the act of 1855 is a part of it, for the additional taxes levied by cities and towns for town purposes, are levied only by virtue of that law of the state especially authorizing them. It constitutes one law, one scale of taxation, for one part of the school districts, and another for the other part. But here we are met with the argument that cities and towns are, in a measure, independent governments, *imperia in imperio* and may be indefinitely endowed with the power of taxation.

We admit that great powers may be conferred upon municipal corporations for corporate purposes within constitutional limits. The city of Aurora, v. West, 9 Ind., 74. But the State cannot confer upon such corporations the right to do what the constitution forbids to be done by any power in the State.

Yet by the law of 1855, an attempt to confer such right is made. The constitution provides that common or free public schools shall be supported by State taxation alone—supported as a State system, by a uniform and general law—Taxes, therefore, levied for the support of such schools, are levied for a state purpose, not a city or town purpose. Now if the constitution requires all taxes for such purpose to be levied by a general, uniform law, operating alike upon all the persons and property, of the State, and forbids the passage of any other, can the state authorize municipal corporations to raise taxes for such State purpose, in addition to those raised by the general law of the State, thus destroyed the uniformity of the school system and taxation, for its support, and evading the Constitutional restriction? If so, surely constitutional checks are worthless. We have not been able as yet, to reconcile our consciences to this mode of trifling with the fundamental law of the State.

The State Legislature cannot charter towns and cities to carry on common schools. They must be carried on by a State. Can the Legislature, under our constitution charter cities and townswith the power to create banks?

Here we might close this opinion; but it is due, perhaps, to counsel, that we should notice, two or three inconveniences which it is suggested must arises from this decision

1. It is claimed that it will annihilate all colleges and academies. This is not so. The constitution limits the general legislation involved in this decision to common schools. Colleges, academies, and charitable associations, are not included within the ordinary or technical meaning of the term common schools. The State is left, by her constitution, free to encourage education, to any extent she may deem expedient, by such agencies.

2. It is said if cities and towns cannot tax for common schools neither can they for streets, &c. This is not so. The Constitution says laws on the subject of highways shall be general. It does not so provide as to streets, and a highway is not a street, either technically or in common parlance. This has been judicially settled by this court. The Common Council of Indianapolis v. Cross, 7 Ind., 6.

And here we cannot refrain from using the example put to illustrate the correctness of the decision we have made. The Constitution says there shall be one general uniform system of common schools for all the children of the State, and that no local law shall be passed on the subject.

The Constitution does not say that there shall be one general system of highways extending into every part of the State, and that there shall be no local laws for opening, working on, and laying out highways, where highways may be needed. The Constitution enjoins no system of highways, but regulations as to working &c. Statutory highways are not needed in cities, because streets there take their places, and streets are recognized in the Constitution and Statutes, as existencies distinct from highways. 1, R. S p. 52; 2 R. S, p. 339. A general law for highways where they are needed, like one touching county seats, need only be as general as the particular subject matter, to comply with the Constitution.

3. It is said that schools cannot be kept up in cities without city taxation. We are unable to see why. As the proceeds of taxation are, or may be, drawn from the treasury of the State *per capita,* that is, upon the heads of the children, cities would seem to have the advantage, as the great mass of floating population is within their limits. All this, however, is matter for legislative regulation within constitutional restrictions. It is not a question for the Court.

4. The Court is charged in annulling this law with disrespect to the Legislature which enacted it. The Court knows its duty, touching this point, and will not hesitate to do it. It is the duty of the Court to respect the acts of the other departments of the Government, to regard them, *prima facie,* as legal to hesitate long, and weigh them well before it overthrows them. Those acts constitute, in the language of Judge McKinney, in Headly v. The Board of Commissioners, &c., 4 Blackf. 116, "persuasive arguments;" still they are but arguments, and do not absolve the court from the obligation to think for itself and decide for itself, in testing them by the paramount law of the land to which they must conform. See Noel v. Ewing, 9 Ind. 37. Maze v. the State, 4 Ind, 342. Beebe, v. the State, 6 Ind. 501. Whiteneck, v. the Indianapolis, &c., Co, 8 Ind., 217.

Another position, briefly alluded to in the former opinion in the case, was urged against the validity of the school tax, viz.: that Lafayette was not a legal corporation. It is said, the general law of 1857, for the incorporation of cities is unconstitutional, for want of uniformity in the mode of their organization.

We shall not extend our opinion by elaborating this point. The sea contemplates, as existing at the time of its passage, four classes of municipal corporations, that might desire or be compelled, to avail themselves of its provisions

1. Towns under the management of Trustees.
2. Towns under the management of a Common Council.
3. Cities incorporated with special charters under the old Constitution, and continuing to act under such incorporation. See the City of Aurora v. West, Supra.
4. Cities acting under the previous general laws for the incorporation of cities.

These corporations differed in various particulars one of which was the officers by which they were governed. Certain steps were to be taken in some of them to bring them under the general law. There could not be uniformity in the officers who were to take these steps, because it did not in fact, exist in the corporate officers of the different corporations; for example, one town had a Trustee, one a Common Council, &c., and there necessarily existed diversity to that extent, in making the movements necessary to bring themselves under a uniform system of government. This diversity renders neither the law nor the organizations under it void.

The petition is overruled with cost.

The Late Kansas Constitutional Convention.

That body, we are advised by telegraph, adjourned on the 3d inst, after having adopted a constitution, to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection in May. If that convention was a legal body, we do not see why the constitution made by it should not, if ratified by the people, supersede the Lecompton instrument. Under the Democratic doctrine, that the people have at all times the right to alter or abolish their form of government, the people of Kansas, acting through the prescribed forms of law, could supercede the Lecompton Constitution by a new one, if that was their will. But great doubt is thrown upon the validity of the late convention. That doubt deterred hundreds of Free State men from voting for delegates; and the Pro slavery men, for the same reason, refused to vote altogether.

The organic law of the Territory—the Nebraska Kansas Act—requires every bill that shall have passed the Legislature to be presented to the Governor for his signature. If he shall not return such bill within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjourning, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. It appears that the bill for the Constitutional Convention was presented to Governor DENVER on the 11th of February, and the Assembly adjourned on the 13th February, the Governor not having in the mean time approved of the bill. The question then arose, had the Governor three days after the day on which the bill was presented to him, or must the day on which it was presented be counted as one of the three?

That clause of the organic law was copied from the Constitution of the United States, except that, in the latter, ten days are allowed the President. Judge BLACK, Attorney General, says, in a recent opinion, that the practice of the General Government has been to exclude the day on which a bill was presented to the President, from the ten, and that such is the construction put by courts of law on contracts and statutes, is being universally understood and accepted as law, that a fractional part of the day from which time is computed cannot be computed at all. The opinion of Attorney General BLACK is that the law calling the convention was not legally passed, and that the convention was not a legal body.

It is singular that nothing seems to be done up legally in Kansas. In this case it would appear that the Legislature purposely worked the thing so as to make the legality of the convention doubtful, and thereby continue the strife and confusion which has existed from the beginning in the Territory. The negro constitution is, therefore, in as bad a condition at any of its predecessors, with the exception of the Lecompton, which was a legal proceeding throughout.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Issue Made up—It will be seen that the Senate has promptly joined issue with the House on the Kansas measure. It refused yesterday to concur with the House in its amendment by the decided majority of ten

Thus is the issue between the two houses complete; and there must be a conference and agreement on *one* bill or the other, or the whole measure must fall.

It is impossible for the Senate to agree with the House in its amendment. Besides other insuperable objections which have already been exposed in regard to the Crittenden *project,* there is a new feature inserted by Mr. Montgomery which is positively unconstitutional. The proposition that a Territory may form a constitution and be admitted into the Union under it by proclamation of the President without any supervision of the Constitution by Congress, is so palpably violative of the express letter of the constitution that we are confident the Senate can never agree to it—It is for "the Congress" to admit new States and guarantee to the Union that their governments shall be republican. It is not for the President or any other functionary or tribunal to execute this delicate and responsible trust.

The issue is therefore between the Senate's bill and no measure at all: which is none other than an issue between an immediate and effectual settlement of this chronic, corroding, and exasperating agitation, and an aggravation and continuance of it indefinitely. Such is the alternative presented to those members of the House that have it in their power to decide this momentous question.—*Washington Union.*

New York Reeking with Crime.—The New York papers of Monday were fairly ladened with accounts of desperate and bloody deeds, perpetrated during the two previous days and nights. Deadly assaults, stabbing affairs, common suicides, and the like, attract no particular attention. In cases of more magnitude, mention is made by the Herald of the murder of young Samuels, the dangerous stabbing of a boy named McCarty, the probable robbery and murder of a hardware dealer and his son in Williamsburg the finding at Gowanus of the body of a man named Maguire, who was rightly suspected to have been murdered and made away with about two months since; the death of a man named Foye, who was robbed and beaten a week or two ago at Gowanus, and the discovery of the mutilated body of another man on Rockaway Beach, who was no doubt killed in New York, thrown into the bay, and subsequently cast ashore on Long Island

☞ Side by side with these horrors, we see accounts of the great revival now in progress in that modern Sodom; it is doubtless a great work, but somehow it seems to fail in improving the morals of the people.

Reform in Congressional Debates—We most heartily indorse the following, which we take from a late number of the Washington Union:

"Until the rule is restored in the House which requires all debate to be addressed to the subject matter under discussion, and until the system of full and indiscriminate reporting at public expense be abolished, we shall have no more Congressional eloquence of the olden sort. If reporting at public expense were abolished we should see in print only such speeches as make good reading and are worthy of the types. If debate were rigidly confined to the subject under discussion we should have genuine debate from only the few capable of debate; we should have no more essay reading and rehearing by the hour in the House."

The endless and tiresome political debate, for Buncombe purposes, to the neglect of useful business, which distinguishes every session, has become a great nuisance in legislation, and that Congress, which should adopt rules that would curtail and abridge it, would receive an honorable remembrance from the people. The suggestions of the Union seem sound, and we should like to see them acted upon, as we believe they would accomplish a great and useful reform.

☞ The first railway in Turkey, that from Smyrna to Aidin, which will be about seventy mile in length, and which will open out the rich plateau of Asia Minor, has been begun under what appear to be very favorable auspices considering the novelty of the undertaking and the various problems which had to be practically solved. The Turkish government and the local authorities have shown the best disposition to promote the work, and to prevent extortionat demands for the requisite land; the natives, after a little instruction, making such good "navvies" that no foreign labor will be required; and the middle class willingly become shareholders.

The Wilmot Proviso Abandoned.

The whole politics of this country for four years past has turned upon the pivot of slavery in the Territories. No other question has existed, for any length of time, any distinct division of parties. Know-nothingism had a brief existence; but the other question soon overrode and obliterated it from the party platforms. Slavery in the Territories has been the all-absorbing question, an Aaron's rod swallowing up all others whatever.

This question of slavery in the Territories has had two sides, and presented two practical alternatives. These were, whether Congress was empowered to decide the question by the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, or whether Congress was prohibited from interfering, and the people were to be left free to decide the question in preparing for admission in the Union as States. The first was the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso, as advocated by the black republican party; the second was the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as advocated by the democracy.

Upon this issue have the contests of the two parties been conducted for four years past. They have been excited, bitter and uncompromising in the last degree. There has been no changing of front, no shifting of positions, by either of the parties during all the war they have waged against each other.

But within the last week the question has suddenly assumed a new aspect. The black-republicans have suddenly dropped and abandoned the Wilmot proviso. They have not only forsaken their own doctrine, but they have adopted the antagonist doctrine; and now claim a more perfect and consistent devotion to popular sovereignty than that of the democratic party itself. The unanimous black-republican organization in Cong

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen,

Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Supreme Judges,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Democratic City Convention.

The democrats of the city of Fort Wayne are requested to meet in their respective Wards, on WEDNESDAY next April 21st, at 7 o'clock P. M., and nominate a Candidate for Alderman in the Ward: and also appoint for each Ward FIVE DELEGATES, to meet in CONVENTION, at the Court House, on SATURDAY next, April 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M, to nominate Candidates for the various offices to be filled at the City Election. The Ward Meetings will be held as follows:

1st Ward, at J. Trentman's Store.
2d " at Court House.
3d " at Seidel's Hall.
4th " at Shaffer's Shop.
5th " at Rockhill House.

By order of City Committee
F. P. RANDALL, Chair'n.
April 17, 1858.

CITY ELECTION.—We are desired to announce that Maj. W. H. LINK is a candidate for City Clerk—subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce that our present highly efficient and popular City Marshal, P. McGEE, will be a candidate for re-election—subject, of course, to the decision of the convention.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

CONGRESS—The House after rejecting the Deficiency Bill, reconsidered the vote, and on Friday the 9th instant passed it—Yeas 110, nays 97.

The Senate having adopted a resolution insisting on a conference with the House on the disagreement on the Kansas Bill, and appointed a committee of conference.—Mr. Montgomery moved that the House adhere to its amendment. Lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. English then moved that the House appoint a committee to confer with the Senate committee, which was carried—Yeas 108, Nays 108. The Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative Of the Indiana delegation, Messrs English, Gregg, Hughes, and Niblack, voted for Mr. English's motion; and Messrs. Case, Colfax, Foley, Kilgore, Pettit, and Wilson against it.

The House committee consists of English, anti-Leecompton Democrat, Stephens, Lecompton Democrat, and Hoard, Republican. The Senate committee consists of Green and Hunter, Lecompton Democrats, and Seward, Republican. —The joint committee will be equally divided upon the Lecompton issue, three in favor of the Senate bill, admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and three in favor of the Montgomery amendment. Any proposition which a committee thus composed may suggest will undoubtedly meet the concurrence of both Houses.

There is yet a possibility that the two Houses may effect a compromise, and finally settle this question at the present session.

Death of Col. Benton.—The reported death of Col. Benton, in our last, was premature. He however died the next day (Saturday) aged 76 years. His complaint was cancer in the intestines Notwithstanding his intense sufferings, such was his indomitable energy and will, that he continued laboring at his great work, the Abridgment of the Debates in Congress, until within a few hours of his death, and had the satisfaction of completing it down to the close of Mr. Filmore's administration. Mr. Benton has occupied a conspicuous place in the annals of his country, having been for 30 years in the United States Senate, and for a greater part of that period was one of the leading spirits in that body. With the exception of Mr. Buchanan, and Gen. Cass, he was the last of that distinguished race of statesmen who shed such a lustre on the Senate in the past generation. He was long an ardent and distinguished champion of the democratic cause, and was particularly distinguished for his hostility to the U. S. Bank, and his firm and determined advocacy of hard money. At the time of the defection of Mr. Van Buren he left the democratic party, and pursued an independent course; but was a warm supporter of Mr Buchanan at the late election. The past four or five years he has spent in private life, laboriously engaged in his historical works "Thirty years in the Senate," and his Abridgment of Congressional Debates—two works which will perpetuate his fame and confer a lasting benefit on all who wish to familiarize themselves with the legislative history of our country.

The Missouri Democrat in a brief notice says: "The man who shed so much lustre upon our State, who so long bodied it forth in the councils of the nation, who was at once the pillar and the pride of the democracy of the land in the days of its glory, will no more be seen amongst us. His strong, unbending spirit has at last answered the final summons, and passed forth from among the habitations of men.—Peace be with his ashes. Let charity clothe with kind words his faults, and history record with exultant pride his noble actions—his fearless friendships—his lofty impulses—and his unquailing courage to live, to work, to die In the grave, the animosities against him will go down to rest, whilst the sturdy and grand elements of his character will live, hereafter, to point new generations the path of duty, and the example of patriotism."

City Election—Our city election will be held on Tuesday, May 4th. The Mayor serves for years, and will not be elected at this election One Alderman for each ward, and all the other city officers except Mayor are to be elected. The council, we presume, intend appointing the School Trustees, as they are not included in the election notice, and the law authorizes them to be either elected by the people or appointed by the Council.

The City Democratic Committee have issued a call for a convention to be held next Saturday evening, to nominate candidates for city officers; meetings are to be held in each ward on the preceding Wedesday, to nominate the Aldermen and appoint delegates to the convention. We hope the ward meetings may be well attended, and we urge the democrats to take a part in the proceedings, and aid in selecting good men for Aldermen, and prudent reliable democrats for delegates to the convention. This is a matter of some consequence to the stability of the party, and has not hitherto received that attention to which it is entitled.

ARIZONIA:—The territory on the Gila known as the Gadsden purchase, will probably be organized at the present session of Congress. It is said to be very rich in minerals. Copper and lead abound, but are rather neglected for the metal regarded as more "precious." We see it stated that nine tons of silver have just been shipped from the territory, a fact which might have created a sensation had not more recent discoveries eclipsed it. The latest letters received at Washington claim for the territory the same richness in the gold bearing sands and rocks, as exist, in California. The *placers* are represented as very rich in this metal; and the scales and nuggets sent forward to Washington are of the same character as those first found in California. Mr DOUGLAS in his report pays his respects to these facts, and in consequence of them anticipates a speedy settlement of the territory.

Last Saturday and Sunday we were visited with heavy rain—not sufficient, however, to do any mischief, or materially raise the streams. South of us the storm appears to have been more violent. At Indianapolis, Pogue's Run overflowed its banks, carried off several bridges, inundated houses, and did much other damage. White River is reported as overflowing. The storm appears to have been general throughout the south part of this state, and as far west as St. Louis. It was also felt at New Orleans.

The Regulators have commenced operations in our city. Two arrests were made on Thursday night, and the parties held to bail on charges of counterfeiting.

Important to Housekeepers.—It is a matter of some consequence to housekeepers in these hard times to know where to find the best and cheapest goods, and especially those which will keep their color best and wear the longest. This place is undoubtedly C. A. GREY's old store, which has become justly celebrated for furnishing that class of goods. Mr. Grey leaves the more fancy and fragile articles for the fashionable, and pays particular attention to selecting such articles as he can warrant to be durable, and as he always buys for cash, he has the pick of the market, and can sell the best articles as cheap as many do the inferior. He is now opening a very heavy stock of new spring and summer goods, selected with his usual discrimination and taste, and having bought for cash during the prevailing scarcity of that article, he will sell better goods than were ever before offered at such prices.

MESSRS. BOSTICK & BOLMAN, are now in full blast, having just received a full assortment of fashionable ready made clothing, and also cloths casimeres, vestings, summer goods of all kinds, &c, which they are ready to make up to measure in fashionable style. They are first-rate clever fellows, "death on *fits*," as the steam doctor said, and will rig a man out from top to toe in the very best style, and at the lowest prices. All ye whose garments are becoming dilapidated or antiquated, who wish to cut a dash or captivate a fair damsel, call at Bostick and Bolman's, and you will assuredly hear something to you advantage.

MESSRS WILLIAMS & HEUSTIS of this city are doing a very heavy wholesale business in the grocery line, as the numerous packages daily shipped off by them abundantly testify They keep a large and well selected stock always on hand, and country dealers are beginning to discover that they can do as well by buying from them as by going to Cincinnati or elsewhere, and save time, trouble, and money in the operation. They have now got a full and fresh stock, well worthy the attention of buyers, and including a large supply of fresh oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits, in fine condition, and which they are selling very low.

Thieme's Clothing Store is becoming one of the institutions of our city. It has done much towards introducing a genteel and fashionable style of dress among our citizens, and has been greatly instrumental in giving them the pre-eminence of being the best dressed, best looking, and most gentlemanly community in the state. They are in receipt of their spring supplies, and are now ready to make up the finest and best of cloths &c in the highest style of fashion, and at the most reasonable prices. Their ready made clothing is all of their own make, and they warrant every article to be of good quality, and far superior to the trash usually brought on from eastern slop shops. Money may be made by calling upon them.

Our European Correspondence.

LONDON, March 18th, 1858.

MR THOS. TIGAR:

Confined to the house with a severe cold, the family at the Zoological gardens, I thought of addressing to you another scrawl, saying something of Florence. We found the city of Tuscany beautifully situated on the Arno, about three-fourths of it being on the north side, which was the site of the ancient town. The portion of the river within the city is crossed by four bridges, all of which at various times suffered more or less from the river's fury. The Arno, generally very low, is fed by mountain torrents (part of the Appenines being within a few miles.) It frequently rises to a great heighth in a few hours, inundating the grounds above and below the city. This we saw while there. The population is computed at 116,000. Florence is truly beautifully situated; viewed from the BoboliGardens adjoining the palace of the Grand Duke, its high buildings show to great advantage. The villas scattered about the rich plain and the slopes of the hills, all of which seem covered with residences, with the varied forms of the mountains in view add to the charms of the scene. The streets are generally very narrow; the buildings are massive, the basement story is of great solidity, the floors are often supported on arches, and there is little or no wood about them Most of those we saw were laid with thin brick or tile, made for that purpose. It is a walled city; but the walls are not of any use as a defence in this day, but prevent any from entering except at specified gates, where the tolls on all kinds of produce are collected; none get within the city, even from the adjoining gardens, but must pay tribute. Some remains of the ancient towers still exist on the walls; they were generally taken away as no longer of use. The gates are decorated with sculptured figures, some of lions, and some of the saints.

The Cathedral is truly a magnificent monument of Tuscan enterprise. It appears the Florentines had determined to erect a building surpassing all others then existing. The length is 500 feet,—the heigth from the pavement to the top of the cross 387, the width of the nave and aisles 128, the height of the nave 153, that of the side aisles 94½ feet. The dome or cupola is octagonal, and is one hundred and thirty-eight feet in diameter and one hundred and thirty-three high; nothing before its erection equalled it. The dome of St Mark's at Venice, and of the Cathedral at Pisa are inferior to it. We are told it served as a model to Michael Angelo for that of St Peter's at Rome (to me the wonder of wonders.) Over the front door on the north side are statues; over the second is an Assumption of the Virgin, and over the door south side The Madonna. The windows are small, not giving, we think, sufficient light; they are of most beautiful stained glass. The impression of its size while in the interior is vast. The floor is various colored marble. Over the principal or largest door, is represented in mosaic the Coronation of the Virgin. The three bronze doors of the baptistry which is near the Cathedral are celebrated. One represents the events in the life of St John; another the principal events of the life of our Saviour; the other the leading events in the old testament, also busts of patriachs and prophets of the Jewish dispensation. The cupola of this baptistry is covered with mosaics, among which in the centre is a very large figure of Christ. The reward of the just and punishment of the wicked are there depicted There is also a most beautiful tomb of one of the Popes,—John the 23d; he was deposed, and being a Florentine by birth, was interred there. All the baptisms of the city, said to be about 4000 per year, are performed in this place. The altar table of the baptistry, we did not see; it is of silver, richly ornamented; and is only exposed yearly on the feasts of St John the Baptist. Next in order is the church of Santa Croce, the principal church of the Black Friars in Florence. The first stone of the foundation was laid in 1294; it was 460 feet long, 134 wide across the nave and two aisles, and is the private place of interment of the influential Florentine families. In the west part is a fine window with stained glass representing the descent from the cross. The floor is paved with slabs over tombs; many of the effigies on the oldest are interesting from their peculiar costume; others are inlaid with different colored marble, in a good state of preservation and handsome designs The tomb of John Catrick, Bishop of Exeter, who went on an embassy from Henry V. of England to the Pope MartinV., and died soon after he arrived at Florence, in the centre of the church, is very prominent and is pointed out to all visitors. Beyond the second altar, in the same church, is the tomb of Michael Angelo.—The three sister arts, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture are there represented as mourners. It is said the great artist selected this spot himself, as the resting place of his mortal remains. At the third chapel within the church is a fine painting of our Saviour bearing the cross; beyond which there is a monument to Canova, the great modern sculptor, erected at the expense of the Countess of Albany. In this same church is the chapel purchased by the Bonaparte family, in which are the tombs of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and his wife and daughter; the latter was the wife of the only brother of the present Emperor of France

There are numerous other churches, possessing pictures, sculptures, and other works of art, of interest and value, which will repay a visit I did not see half of them, nor would twenty letters do more than give a faint description of those I did see There are several palaces, all of historical interest. The Palazzo Vecchio was erected in 1290 or 1300, as a residence for the superior magistry of the then republic; and afterwards became the palace of Cosimo the 1st, who was the founder of the De Medici Grand Dukes. It contains many fine paintings and statues, and near it is fixed an inscription marking the spot where the house once occupied by AmericusVespucius stood, which Americans view with great interest.

The house of MichaelAngelo is perhaps looked upon by the larger amount of strangers with the most interest of any place in Florence. That family still exists, but one, however, of the race is left—the present Minister of Public Instruction. When he dies the family will be extinct. The house is shewn to strangers on Thursdays; it contains a statue of M. Angelo; the furniture he used occupying the same position it did in his lifetime, several of his early paintings, and great many relics of him, among them unfinished drawings and pieces of sculpture.

The Uffoza Gallery, or Gallery Imperial, contains a celebrated collection, the most varied in the world, though less numerous than those of the Vatican or the Louvre in Paris. It is thrown open to the public free of charge every day except Monday. After going up four flights of stairs we enter the outer hall, in which are placed the busts of the Medici family. In the inner hall is the great sculptured figure of the Florentine boar; two noble figures of wolf dogs, full of animation; and several fine statues larger than life. We viewed with interest the busts of the Roman Emperors there collected: two of Julius Cesar, Augustus and his daughter, Julian, Marcus Agrippa, Caligula, Nero as a child and as a man. In the latter the tyrant is evident, Julia, the daughter of Titus, three of Trajan, one of Plotina the wife of Trajan, Adrian, four of Marcus Aurelius, taken at different periods of life, and many others. The names are all given in the catalogue of each gallery. There are several sculptures here by MichaelAngelo; one, St John the Baptist wasted by fasting. The Bacchus and Faun by the same Here too is seen the famed marble statue known as Venus de Medici, which is truly the most beautiful sculptured female form I saw anywhere; nor did I deem it possible that so much beauty could be transferred to marble with such apparent purity.

The paintings are numerous; each of the great masters have works here Corregio's Virgin kneeling in adoration before the infant Saviour, who is sleeping on a part of her drapery; The Virgin & Child in Egypt; The head of St John on the charger; The head of Medusa, thought to be by Raphael; it appears just severed from the body.

In one of the rooms is a portrait of Eleonora, wife of Cosimo de Medici—the same named in my last as murdered by her husband—showing she was of great beauty. In this Gallery is a number of vases of agate, jasper, etc.; a casket of rock crystal on which are engraved the events of the Passions, in 17 compartments; and many others, many of which were found among ruins at different places. There are here portraits of all the great painters. That of Raphael, taken when he was 28 years old, is the most beautiful; you would suppose it too handsome for the original to possess much talent, yet there is something in the appearance that strikes you as divine—There are numerous others, including Michael Angelo Here can be seen the cabinet of Egyptian antiquities, not very large. The four tables of Florentine mosaic, one of which is the richest work of the kind ever made, and employed 22 workmen 25 years to complete it. But enough of this; I must quit describing this gallery of paintings and sculptures, and cabinet of ancient bronzes, showing workmanship at an early day, and proceed to the Petti Palace, near the residence of the Grand Duke, a most splendid and very extensive structure, containing more rare pictures than the other, but not so numerous—This gallery is so fitted up with chairs and ottomans and well heated in cold weather, that it is a luxury to visit it and is daily filled with visitors who are admitted free of charge Here are painters in great numbers taking copies which the GrandDuke permits. I saw over 100 of them. The ceilings are painted in frescos. Here is Raphael's celebrated Madonna Della Seggiola far surpassing all his other Madonnas in beauty and grandeur.

I must close this hasty sketch, already spun out too long. Florence to those who have experience and speak Italian, is a cheap place to live in winter—gay and lively. Of society I know but little, not having mixed much in it. Here our countryman, Mr. H. Powers, the American Sculptor, resides We became acquainted with him, and found him a most excellent man—a true American. He and his family deserve much to be enabled to return to their country, and I trust they will succeed in carrying out their plans. He would be a credit to any country, to any land, and I am truly proud of his friendship.

From there we went to Rome, of which, and of the route we took to that ancient city, I may write you ere we leave for our home, where of all places on earth I most desire to be.

Yours, A. H.

☞ According to the arrangements of the War Department, there will be, by the 1st of July next, about five thousand efficient troops in Utah to operate against the rebels of Brigham Young. About two thousand of these will be cavalry, the balance artillery and infantry. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments are said to be very efficiently organized; and everything has been arranged on such a scale as to convince the Mormons that resistance on their part will be the worst species of folly.

Canadian Affairs.—The people of UpperCanada do not relish their connection with theLower Province in a government union. They are flourishing and prosperous, while the LowerProvince is in a state of stagnation and decay. In three years, ending December, 1856, the sale of public lands amounted in Upper Canada to $2,376,000, while in the Lower Province there was but $84,000 worth sold. There is great difference, too, in the religion and nativity of the inhabitants of the two Provinces. The LowerProvince is inhabited by French Catholics, while the Upper is inhabited by English and Scotch Protestants The act of union is distasteful to the Upper Province in every respect. The revenue of the jointState is nearly all derived from Upper Canada, but a large portion of it is disbursed in the Lower Province If the unequal and offensive union is not dissolved or modified by the Home Government, it may lead in the future to serious results.

The Deficiency Bill Passed.—The House of Representatives, in Congress, after defeating the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, yesterday reconsidered and passed it. Congress could scarcely do otherwise than vote the supplies necessary for the support of the army in Utah. That army was sent there to see the laws faithfully executed, the House itself having officially declared that Utah was in a state of rebellion. The outcry which is now attempted to be made against the President of making war without authority of Congress is ridiculous. The President has been roundly abused for not crushing the Mormon rebellion sooner, by some of the same orators and persons who rail at the expense of the expedition and wish to deny the supplies because the President has no authority to make war. He does not make war unless it is forced upon him in defence of the laws, and then it is his duty to do so, for the constitution requires that he shall see the laws faithfully executed. There will be no war unless the Mormons make one by their defiance of Government authority. A constable may use force in the execution of a process from the Court, when he is resisted in his authority. There are orators in Congress who talk as if the President's constitutional authority was less than a constable's.—*Phil. Ledger.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

SENATE.—A message from the House was received, announcing its adherence to the amended Kansas Bill, and calling for the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.—Mr Green gave notice that he would call up the KansasBill to morrow, at one o'clock.—Mr Hale presented a petition from the inmates of the Military Asylum at Washington, asking for a subsistence, instead of continuing within the Asylum They complain of the abuses in the Asylum. The petition was referred to a special committee, with power to report by a bill and to send for persons and papers—The Senate then adjourned to attend the funeral ceremonies of Mr Benton.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr Clarke, of Missouri, immediately after the reading of the journal, the House adjourned, in order to afford the members an opportunity of attending the funeral ceremonies of Mr Benton this afternoon.

A FIGHT—Nearly all the members lingered in the hall after theHouse adjourned, conversing either in groups or in their seats, when they were startled by a fight between Mr Craig of North Carolina, andMr Helper, author of a book called *The Impending Crisis*, formerly of North Carolina. They had just before been angrily angrily engaged in conversation. Crowds rushed and separated the combatants while they were engaged in dealing heavy blows. Mr Helper was temporarily taken in charge by theSergeant at arms. A number of ladies, who were on the floor at the time, were frightened witnesses of these disgraceful proceedings. A pistol and knife were found on the person of Mr Helper, after being taken into custody. He had, however, made no attempt to use them. At an investigation into the affair, held this afternoon, Senator Hale and MessrsMontgomery and Blair appeared as his counsel. The Justice held the accused to bail to keep the peace.

WASHINGTON, April 13

SENATE.—At one o'clock Mr. Green, without preface, moved that, as the House had disagreed to the Kansas Bill, the Senate should insist on a Conference in lieu of resolving to adhere.——Mr Simmons called for the yeas and nays.——Mr. Pugh said, 'How could theSenate insist upon a Committee of Conference after the House had resolved to adhere?'——Mr. Green said that even after the action of the House, it was competent to confer, and it is the practice here, as well as in the English Parliament, to insist on a conference——Mr. Pugh said that it was in order to ask a conference but not to insist. Mr. Hunter said that the course followed since he had sat in the Senate was to insist. The House, if it chooses, can recede from its amendment, and then the original bill would pass——Mr. Green read an instance from parliamentary practice, showing that it was legitimate to insist To meet the case, however, he would make two motions—first to insist, and second to ask a conference A long and desultory debate ensued. The Senate, on Mr Green's motion, resolved to appoint a committee of conference on the Kansas Bill. Yeas 30; nays 24

The committee appointed to confer consists of Messrs Green, Hunter and Seward

Mr. Wilson took up the Telegraph Bill, to the army in Utah, and submitted amendments, modifying the bill to make it more acceptable Mr. Iverson moved to postpone the matter until December next, which was carried—yeas 28; nays 18.—Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

HOUSE.—The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an auxiliary guard for protection of life and property in Washington city.

The bill was discussed till one o'clock, when on motion of Mr Montgomery, of Pa, the committee rose, and the House took up the Kansas bill.

A message from the Senate, insisting on its disagreement to the House amendment, and asking for a committee of reference, was read

Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its adherence and demanded the previous question.

Mr. English gave notice if the motion was voted down he would move for a committee of conference.

The House voted on seconding the demand for the previous question.

The vote stood, yeas 108, nays 107.

The Speaker voted in the negative, making it a tie vote. The question was lost

Mr. English, that he might not be misunderstood, said that he was opposed to the Senate bill in the present shape, but notwithstanding this he was willing to hear what the Senate had to say—and in favor of a Committee of conference on the subject—matter of disagreeing votes, and that three members be appointed on the part of the House.

He moved the previous question which was seconded, and the vote being taken stood yeas 108, nays 108, and the speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative, so that English's motion prevailed. Applause from the gallerles, which was rebuked by the Speaker, and after some conversation on the subject a motion was made to reconsider the vote.

The vote was carried and then laid upon the table.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Washington City Police bill, and after a long debate, without taking the question, abjourned.

The Kansas Question in the House.—The Washington Union, in noticing the House vote adhering to its amendment of the Senate bill, says:

The next step in the programme will be a call for a committee of conference. This call will proceed from the Senate, and we shall have another test in the House in response to that call. If the House refuse a committee, then there will be an end of the question, and the bill will fall. If the House agree to a conference, then there will be ground to expect a speedy adoption of the views of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton died at about noon to day. The House adjourned immediately on receipt of the intelligence till Monday.

Mr. Morris, of Pa. said he had just heard of the death of the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, and it was fit that the House should adjourn. His motion to that effect was unanimously adoped

P. S.—The announcement in the House of the death of Mr. Benton was premature. He is still alive, though in a sinking condition.

Before the members separated, a letter was received, dated yesterday, and written by Colonel Benton to Senator Houston, and Mr Jones of Tennessee, saying that in the event of his death, he expressly desires no notice to be taken of it. No rule of either House would justify such a proceeding, besides: it was contrary to his convictions expressed many years ago.

The deficiency bill passed before the House adjourned. Yeas 112; nays 97.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Union says that the President had a protracted interview withMr Benton onFriday night, and the latter afterward expressed his exceeding gratification at the visit. Mr Benton spoke of his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and his painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country. He exhorted the President to rely on the Divine support, and not upon that of man, who would deceive him. The remains of Colonel Benton will be taken to Missouri, going by the way of the Relay House and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling. Messrs Powell and McCullough, the Peace Commissioners forUtah, leave this city to morrow.

Col. Benton—The old Roman died on Saturday morning, at half past 7 o'clock. The following is from a letter in the Albany Argus, gives a glimpse of the ruling passion, still strong in death:—

The picture of his dying chamber is affecting yet characteristic. He clung to his labors to the last. Devouring by a cancer, which was gradually eating out his life and his strength, he worked as long as he could write, then dictating to an amanuensis; and two days before his death, when he was unable to move, continued to whisper to his daughter Mrs. Jones, his dictation of closing chapters, and his corrections of the proof-sheets, which she repeated aloud to her husband, who wrote down the words.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Funeral Ceremonies of Colonel Benton.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Mr Benton were attended by the President and hisCabinet, foreign ministers and members of bothHouses of Congress His remains were placed on the cars for transmission to St Louis.

ST LOUIS, April 16.

Funeral of Col Benton.—Yesterday morning, the remains of Col Benton were conducted by a militry escort from the residence of Col Brant to the Mercantile Library Hall which had been draped in black for the occasion, where they lay in state till 10 last night. The final rites of sepulture take place this morning and will be participated in by the various military companies, benevolent societies, firemen and the members of the city government, and citizens generally. Business is generally suspended, and the stores and houses draped in mourning. The streets are already densely crowded with thousands of spectators. It is estimated that 25,000 persons visited the Hall yesterday to gaze upon the features of the illustrious dead.

ST LOUIS, April 12.

Later from New Mexico.—Colonel St Vrein arrived yesterday from Santa Fe, in advance of the mail, and reports that Captain Marcy left his camp ground, forty miles from Fort Union, on the 18th ult. He had about twelve hundred animals, mostly mules, an abundant supply of forage and plenty of provisions for his men. He also had one hundred and fifty regular troops and the same number of herdsmen and mountaineers with him, and expressed entire confidence of being able to reach Camp Scott without difficulty. He expected to travel slowly, so as to keep his animals in good condition, but expected to joinJohnston before the first of May An express from Fort Leavenworth, with orders to General Garland; was met on the 19th ult., six miles east of Santa Fe. A large number of Indians were met, all of whom expressed a desire to keep the peace with the Americans. The grass was growing rapidly.

ST LOUIS, April 12.

Army Movement—Later from Kansas—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Republican says that Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell have received orders to start one hundred and ten trains of three thousand teamsters and eleven thousand mules. A company of sappers and miners from West Point had reached the fort. The entire force at the fort, on the 9th inst, consisted of twelve companies of artillery, three of infantry, and two of dragoons. Horses and mules were arriving rapidly, and two hundred and six teams were reported to be ready for service Hoffman's command passed Fort Kearney, and was rapidly pushing onward. A movement of troops to take post in a new district of Platte, to guard the route, would take place in a few days.

The State Central Committee had issued a call call for a delegate convention to nominate officers under the Leavenworth Constitution, to be held at Topeka on the 25th inst. The sense of the people will be taken as to who shall be United States Senator The convention is to consist of one hundred delegates, to be appointed among the counties on the basis of twenty-one thousand votes to the States

Free Kansas—The Constitution formed by the *last* ConstitutionalConvention inKansas, under the auspices of Jim Lane & Co, provides that negroes shall vote upon the question of its adoption. This is pure, unadulturated, Black Republicanism Negroes and white men walking up to the polls together! This is the anti-Lecompton feast to which the Democracy are invited.

☞ The Republicans not only endorse "squatter sovereignty," by their votes for the Kansas bill, but they endow the President with power to admit new States—a power which the constitution gives to Congress This is a compliment to the Democracy and their President that we did not expect from that quarter.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

Word Eating.—The House bill provides for admitting Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, subject to popular vote The black republican doctrine, until now, has been that Congress may exclude slavery from a Territory, and reject the issue been the black republicans and the democracy has been an issue between the Wilmot proviso, enforced by Congress in spite of the will of the local community; and the right of the local community to decide local questions for themselves. The House bill cuts up two cardinal republican doctrines by the roots. It first denies the right of Congress to decide the slavery question, referring the decision to community; and it, secondly, upon the contingency of a popular vote, so long warred against by the black republicans, which it authorizes, provides for the admission of a slave State It was voted for by the solid black republican party, among whom were many members who had made solemn declarations like the following:

"Mr. Farnsworth. So help me God, another slave State shall never enter the Union by my vote.

"Mr. Giddings. I will never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State

"Mr. Bingham. I will not vote for the admission of a slave State—certainly not.

"Mr. Colfax. I would not vote for the admission of Kansas *if the whole people came here with a slave constitution.*"

We have never known such a case of word eating. It is said that toads will eat live coals of fire without wink or blink.—*Wash. Union.*

Popular Sovereignty Univsally Recognized. The protracted struggle on the Kansas question has been instrumental in accomplishing what years of previous discussion had failed to bring about viz: the almost universal recognition of the soundness of the doctrine that the people of a Territory, have a right to determine by a popular vote what shall be the character of their institutions This doctrine so long advocated by this journal and by the friends of the Union and State rights, met with powerful opposition at first, and has encountered the most determined hostility from the Abolition press during the different stages of the discussion which has culminated in the present sharply fought struggle over the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Whatever may be the fate of the Bill now before Congress, it is a satisfaction to know that the doctrine for which we have so long contended has not only secured the approval of the Administration and its friends, but is also acknowledged by the Republican and American Representatives to be the doctrine upon which future States must be admitted into the Union. Much as we desire the immediate admission of Kansas as a means of settling the controversy now existing, we regard as even more important the result to which we have referred. The people having once adopted and acted upon a doctrine so eminently just, and so harmony with the character of our institutions, there is no danger that they will ever go back to the exploded theory that to Congress belongs the duty of prescribing to the inhabitants of a Territory the character of the institutions under which they shall live, beyond the constitutional requirement that their government shall be republican in form, as a condition of admission into the Union.

Angry and bitter as had been the discussion of the question, it is a great satisfaction to observe the singular unanimity with which the precise doctrine embrace in the Kansas Nebraska, Law, has been approved by all parties in Congress. The Senate Bill, while it provides for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, is accomplished by a declaration of the right of the people to change, alter or amend that instrument at any time; and the House bill makes a submission of the constitution to the popular vote a condition upon which the state shall be admitted. Both distinctly and unqualifiedly endorse and recognize the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and thus afford a guaranty that hereafter no oppsition will be made by either of the political parties to the great principle which is heretofore encounter such active hostility from the Republican party, and from a large portion of the Americans. We are happy to know that the labors of the friends of the doctrine have been crowned with entire success.—*N.Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Later from St. Domingo.—It is sated that despatches have been received from St Domingo City, containing a statement of facts relative to the treaty made by our Consul, ceding to our Government the Bay of Samana for a naval station, and for other purposes named the secret articles. We are to have the Bay of Samana for a naval station; the right to erect all the necessary buildings, fortifications, &c., to colonize the territory adjourning the Bay, and in fact, to become owners of the entire Spanish portion of the island by occupation, for a small sum The dispatch also gives the proceedings of the consular corps upon the announcement of President Baez that he would not guarantee the protection of the Consul of the United States, or its citizens. Upon this, Capt. Dunlop of H. M ship Tartar, informed him that the so-called republic was no longer a government, and that it would become necessary for Baez to immediately issue a proclamation relative to their protection in default of which he would prepare his ship for action, and take possession of the city in the name of Her Majesty's government, and protect them himself.—*Boston Traveller.*

Connecticut Election.—The full returns have received of the late Connecticut election. They leave the united American and Republican parties but little to boast of in the way of a triumph over the Democracy. Mr. BUCKINGHAM, their candidate for Governor, has but 2,650 majority over General PRATT, the Democratic nominee. Not in many years, when the opposition were fairly united, has their majority in Connecticut been so small In the Presidential election it was over ten thousand. The two principal counties in the State, Hartford and New Haven, polling together thirty thousand votes, were about balanced between the Democracy and all shades of the opposition united.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Overflow in the Lower Mississippi.—The amount of suffering entailed and damage done by the overflow is immense. The latest intelligence we have is by the steamer Diana.—She reports the levee broke at the John L Martin's place and on the opposite side, Also at Central landing and at various other points On the Mississippi side the river was over the levee At Napoleon some 23 deers had been killed, in one day inside the town, which had been driven in by the flood. A great deal of property was destroyed.

Her officers saw at one place below Napoleon horses standing in the porch of a private dwelling and any number of cattle standing in water up to their sides. Hogs were standing about in the woods on logs.

The town of Prentiss was in the same condition as Napoleon The levee below Napoleon on the Arkansas side and below Greenville on the Mississippi side have given away and the whole country on both sides was submerged At Mount Level plantation, the river was within a few inches of the highest water ever known.

The Southern Flood.—The Louisville Journal of yesterday learned from the officers of the steamer Baltic that from Greenville to Helena, there was scarcely a plantation on the river that was not submerged. The most active exertions night and day, were made by planters below Greenville to save their levees. The river at some points was higher than ever known, and there was a general apprehension of a universal overflow. Such an apprehension too may well be entertained, for the tremendous rain storms on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, seem to have been general throughout the West, swelling all the tributaries of all the large rivers and in several localities doing serious mischief to banks and other property.

ST LOUIS, April 14.

Frightful consequences are likely to ensue along the lower Mississippi, which is now higher in some places than ever before known By accession of combined floods now coming from the upper rivers the Mississippi is rising from St Paul down The Missouri and Illinois are both high and rising. All their tributaries are at flood height. The high water is occasioned by heavy rains, extending throughout the whole Western and NorthWestern country—not the usual spring mountain rise. Should that follow before the present flood subsides, the whole lower country will doubtles be inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.

The steamboat Falls City exploded her boiler to day, just as she was leaving the city. Seven or eight persons were killed and others injured. The steamer John Simonds was somewhat damaged.

The crevasse opposite the city continues in full force, and nothing has been done to repair it.—The river is about at a stand.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.

Surrender of Billy Bowlegs.—Advices from Florida state that Billy Bowlegs, with twenty-two other Indian warriors, have surrendered themselves to the United States troops.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 9

The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on the morning of the 24th, arrived this P. M.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords on the 26th, Malmesbury referring to the case of the British engineers at Naples, said that Mr. Watt had arrived in England, and that Parks had been liberated on bail. In the House of Commons, Mr Griffith asked the Cancellor of Exchequer, if, in the opinion of the law officers of the crown, the capture of Cagliari was illegal we may demand full and ample compensation to engineers for the treatment they received. D Israeli declined to answer. A medal is to be granted to all the troops serving in India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow. Roebuck brought forward his motion for abolition of Vice Royalty of Ireland. After some debate, a motion for the previous question was nagatived by 127 majority when the subject was dropped.

In the Commons D. Israeli moved for leave to bring in a bill amending the Government of India, and explained its provisions. Its genera features are similar to that of the former Cabinet. Leave was granted. The appointment of Pellisier, as Ambassador from France gave very general satisfaction in England. The Times Paris correspondent believes Pellisier to be a warm partisan of the English alliance.

The fortifications of Malta are to be augmented and repaired immediately. The Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire have been created Knights of the Garter

Nothing official has been issued regarding the Indian loan. It is supposed that the greater part will be taken by joint stock banks and insurance Companies, so that it will scarcely be heard of in the money market. It is supposed that biddings would range from 98 to 100. Supply of money very abundant

India.—Sir Colin Campbell with 15 regiments of European infantry, 3 regiments and detachments of 2 regiments of Native cavalry, 80 heavy guns and mortars, and 63 field pieces, had crossed the Ganges.

The attack on Lucknow is expected to commence Feb. 27th, when Jungblhaboone and Gen Felnkf were expected to reach that place.

France.—The Paris Constitutional has an article in large type, on the English alliance. It expresses most friendly sentiments throughout The Bourse was quite animated on the 25th, and the rise in funds declined. A line of rail, about to traverse the west coast of France is clearly a stratgice, rather than a commercial project Petitions for a reduction in duty on sugar andcoffe are pouring in The Minister of the Interior has ordered the artillery in the towns of France dismounted and deposited in the arsenals. The reason for such an order is that they are to be replaced in a better condition. The impression prevailed that the guns were removed lest they should fall in the people's hands in case of a rising.

Russia.—Great agitation in Russia in consequence of the opposition of the nobility to the emancipation of their serfs. Many great families had fled to St. Petersburg in fear of their lives. A camp of 100,000 is to be formed in Poland in May. It is considered a manifestation against Austria.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The steamship City of Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 31st.

Parliament adjourned over the Easter holidays.

INDIA.—Advices from Bombay are to March 9th. Colin Campbell was at Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 troops. An attack would be made about the 10th. Several scattering encounters with the rebels had taken place, in which the rebels were defeated with great loss of life.

The King of Dehli's trial was still in progress. The statement that he had been convicted and sentenced was not true.

The English ladies, prisoners at Lucknow, are reported alive and well treated.

Nothing later from China, but interesting details of the last advices. The frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Minnesota on the Canton river.

Martial law was proclaimed at Canton, and United States Commissioner Reed was going to Manilla.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

Breadstuffs—Flour is quiet and prices nominal; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22 a 23s; Western 21 a 22s; Ohio, via the North, 22 a 25; via New Orleans, 24 a 27. Wheat in limited demand; French offered at a decline of 2d.; Red Western at 6s a 6s 2d; White 7s a 7s 6d. Corn freely offered at 33s 6d a 34s for all kinds. London money market without change.

MERRITSVILLE, C. W., April 6, 4 P. M.

Townsend Acquited.—The celebrated Townsend, alias McHenry trial is just concluded. Verdict—"Not Guilty."

MERRITTSVILLE, C. W., April 7.

Townsend again Arrested.—After Townsend's acquittal yesterday of the murder of Constable Richards, he was again committed for trial for the murder of Nellis, at Cuyuga. The trial just concluded has been a most extraordinary one, and the verdict rendered it is received with great astonishment.

A New Party.—The New York Tribune says: "Arrangements have been made for a thorough anti Lecompton organization without reference to political antecedents"

This must relate to the co operation of the squad of South Americans with the NorthernRepublican host, of which the leading organ of the former is the Richmond *Whig*, which goes in for a re opening of the slave trade and the *proscription of foreigners*, and of which a chief organ of the latter is theNewYorkTribune! Great freedom organization this would be, forsooth! TheUnion says there can no longer be any doubt as to the existence of a perfect coalition between Messrs Bell and Crittenden on the one side, and the Black Republican Senators on the other."

The Albany correspondent of the New York Express throws a ray or two of light on the proposed new party. Its platform, it says, is first to be "*shorn of Kansas shriekers and Kansas bleeders forever;*" and he says "it is understood that two thirds of the Republicans are in favor in the new construction of parties, of this proposition!" This, perhaps, may account for the zealous manner in which portions of the MassachusettsCongress men repudiate all sympathy with the Loring removal. But then this writer says that Crittenden, Bell, *Preston King* and *N. P. Banks* are to be primo movers in it!—*Bos on Post.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Mass Meeting—Formation of a New Party Proposed.—A mass meeting of the friends of HenryClay, and the opponents of the presentAdministration, was held this evening at the National Hall, for the purpose of celebrating Clay's birthday and moving for the establishment of a national party. A series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the principles advocated byClay, and inviting the friends and supporters of the rights of the people to join in a great national party, which shall embrace according to its name, the combined energies of the country, without regard to minor subjects of difference, whether of a local or personal character, and with a firm determination to maintain, against encroachments the privileges of freemen.

The Great Bank Robbery.—The avenging hand of criminal justice has at last fallen on the men through whom the Bank of Pennsylvania is believed to have been prostrated Allibone and his bosom friend and fellow director, Thomas A. Newhall, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for their conduct in the premises, and we shall now have the vail lifted for the first time from a long catalogue of offenses which have hitherto been shrouded in impenetrable mistery The District Attorney went quietly before the Grand Jury with his witnesses, procured the finding of true bills without difficulty, and then struck the parties dumb with confusion by an unheralded warrant of arrest. It is charged that these parties conspired together to cheat and defraud the bank of some $240,000. It is charged that Newhall owed the bank $156,000 on his simple checks, which Allibone counted as cash, and that to pay this indebtedness Newhall drew a bill of exchange on Roestein & Co., of Manchester, for £50,000, which Allibone received on behalf of the bank, at the same time paying to Newhall the surplus of $114,000.

Escape from being Buried Alive.—At Chicago, Ill., on Friday last, Mrs Brown, who has long suffered with illness, apparently died, all pulsation having ceased, and features and body having every appearance of dissolution. The usual formalities were observed and the woman placed in a coffin; and one of her girls visiting the body shortly after, and sobbing loundly, the corpse moved, and sobbing loudly, the corpse moved, and the eyes opened and started widely. A scene followed, the girl screamed and fainted and momentary consternation seized the household. This, of course, was soon overcome, and Mrs Brown removed from her rather embarrassing position, and she is now doing well.

☞ We stop the Press ☜

To announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that ABBOTT of the Boston Dry Goods Store is, this day opening the largest and best stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city.

GRATITUDE.—If gratitude was ever evinced among any class, it certainly has been with those who have used and tested the extraordinary virtues contained in Dr J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters—scarcely a day passes, we are informed, that the Doctor does not receive from some recent heart-stricken and solicitous parent, brother, sister or friend, some testimonials of deep and earnest gratitude, for his agency in restoring to health and wonted vigor, some kindred For the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation, lack of appetite, and all Billious tendencies, are speedily corrected by the use of these Bitters as per directions on bottle.—Sold by druggists everywhere.

NO FAMILY

Can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. (*Extract*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 *Broad St, Phil'da*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spaven and Founders *Beware of imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable globe.

[1 mo.] BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, N. York.
4w39

☞ There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as plenty of old ones, whose beards are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities we advise such of our readers to use Prof. Wood's HairRestorative, which will in the cause of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like the most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully and pronounced it the only invention which has come to their idea of a "cure for gray heads." We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any Judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a gray hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Burkingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are just beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails.—*St. Louis Herald.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

Dr. Roback in Cincinnati.

The most brilliant success seems to have attended the practice of this celebrated Sweedish Professor since his residence in Cincinnati. The most desperate cases dyspepsia, scrofula, liver complaint, rheumatism and cough are reported by the sufferers themselves to have yielded to his "Scandinavian Remedies." These medicines, it appears, act chemically upon the blood, purging it from the elements of disease, and curing an infinite variety of disorders, by cutting off the supply of morbid matter which form their basis. Testimony to this effect which cannot be impeached, is proferred to all who are hard of belief. See Advertisement.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
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☞ These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

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Circulars sent on application by letter. 3m37

A CARD.

Mrs. Griffiths informs the ladies of Fort Wayne that she has commenced business, and is now ready to undertake to make LADIES' DRESSES, BASQUES, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, & CHILDREN'S DRESSES. She would also inform them that she is making arrangements to receive them at fashionable and approved PATTERNS for each season.

Ladies residing out of town, by sending their pattern or direction, will meet with every attention. Mrs Griffiths may be found at the house of Mr Saunders on Bar Street, until her removal, of which notice will be given.

March 9th, 1858. 3m37.

Card to Ladies.

The HACHISH or PERCIE PILLS, for Females. The importers of this reliable and safe remedy for female complaints would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of this country to it, feeling assured that the Hachish, or Percie Pills, they will find a safe and never failing remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged and disordered system, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhea, or Whites, &c.

In removing stoppages or obstructions of the menses, from whatever causes, they are infallible. The suppression, so common, is speedily relieved and there will be no recurrence, if used according to directions.

CAUTION.

There are times when the Hachish or Percie Pills should not be taken, ample experience having proven that they not only prevent pregnancy, but invariably cause miscarriage if taken during the earlier months; married ladies are therefore cautioned against using them at such times—at any other time they are safe.

One peculiar feature of these Pills is the remarkable effect they have upon the eye, imparting to it strength, clearness and brilliancy, (which is not transiant or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting,) increasing its power of fascination to an eminent degree; and this fact, in connection with their *certainty in removing obstructions &c.*, indisputably proves that they contain properties and produce effects never before obtained.

Full directions accompany each box and package. Price, $1 25 per box; half box 75 cts.—Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Mail Packages, put up in closely sealed double envelopes, have the appearance of an ordinary letter, price $1 00, sold only by our general agents, V. B. ALDEN & CO., Cleveland, O., who will send them post paid on receipt of price, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by all Druggists in Fort Wayne, and, at wholesale, by WALL, MEYER, & CO. 1y8

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, April 17.

No material changes in prices this week. Wheat 60 a 70 Flour 3 00, a 3 50, 400. Corn 28a30; Buckwheat 25; Oats 18a20 Barley 65a68; Rye 35; Beans 50 a 75; Potatoes, 12 a 15; Sweet—; Onions 50; Butter 12; Cheese 8; Eggs 6 a 7; Salt 2 25; Bacon 5 a 7; Lard 8; Hams 7 a 8; Pork 5 00 a 5 55; Beef 4 a 5; Flaxseed 65; Clover 3 50; Timothy 1 25 a —; Apples, gr, 40 a 50; dry, 1 5 Wool, common, 25 a 30, fine, 40a45; white fish ½ bbl 6 50; pickerel 5 75; trout 5 75; lake herring 5 00, Cranberries 2 00; Maple Sugar 10.

MARRIED.—In De Kalb Co., on Thursday, April 8th, Mr. JAMES A. DUNTON, of Allen Co., to Miss MARGARET F. BELL, daughter of Mr. James Bell, of De Kalb.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Fort Wayne that, on the first Tuesday in May, an Election will be held in said city, for the purpose of electing a City Marshal, a City Clerk, a City Treasurer, a Street Commissioner, an Assessor, a Civil Engineer, and five Councilmen, one for each Ward, to serve according to the 9th section of the 9th section of the City Charter.

It was resolved by the Board that the Inspectors of each Ward request each voter to vote FOR or AGAINST

Lighting the City with Gas

Out of the general funds of said city; those in favor having the word "YES" on their ticket, and those against the same having the word "NO" on their ticket.

Polls will be opened for the different wards as follows:

At John Brown's office in the 1st Ward.
" Court House " 2d "
" Goodman House " 3d "
" John Sniveley's house " 4th "
" Mrs. Field's house " 5th "

By order of the Common Council,
C. TRESSELT, Clerk,
Fort Wayne, April 16, 1858. 3w42

Cheaper and Better than ever.

C. A. GREY is now receiving a full and excellent stock of new

Spring and Summer Goods

Bought low for Cash, during these hard times, and will be sold accordingly. The ordinary shilling Calicoes, fast colors, are offered at 8 cents; a good article of Calico for 6¼, and every thing else in proportion.

The stock includes DeLaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, and other Dress Goods, Denims, Drillings and all other Summer Goods, extraordinary good, heavy and cheap. Shirtings and Sheetings of the best Fabrics; Ribbons and Trimmings—in short, every thing calculated to meet the wants of his customers. These articles will be found

Better and Cheaper

than any stock ever before brought to Fort Wayne.

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

A full supply of the best, at the lowest prices.

April 17. 3m42

Doors, Blinds and Sash.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF DOORS, BLINDS AND WINDOW SASH on hand, and for sale cheap for CASH at our old stand, a few rods North of the City Mills.

We are prepared to execute all orders with despatch, at the lowest price.

THRONEFIELD & TODD.

Fort Wayne, April 17th, 1858. p6m42.

Sale of Seminary Lot.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned, Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen and State of Indiana, will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, in said County, on Monday, the 19th day of July next, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number one hundred and ninety-two in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne, in said county; the same having been forfeited to the Seminary Fund belonging to the County of Allen, State of Indiana, for the non-payment of principal and interest.

Terms of Sale—One year's interest to be paid in advance on the amount due and owing to the Seminary Fund of said County; all arrears of interest, and all costs of sale, and any amount that may be offered, exceeding the total amount due, must be cash in hand; and the balance due the School Fund in ten equal instalments, with six per cent. interest payable annually in advance.

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.
A. WILEY, County Treasurer.
Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., April 13th, 1858
[$6 00] 14w42

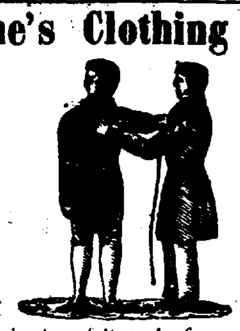
Final Settlement Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Peter L. Roussey, deceased.

THE administrator of said estate having filed his final account current and vouchers in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, more than ten days prior to the next term of said Court, Notice is hereby given that, at the next term of said Court, said account current and vouchers will be presented and examined for a final settlement of said estate.

I. D. G. NELSON, C. C. C. P. Allen Co.
April 10, 1858. ($1 00) 1w42

Thieme's Clothing Store,



90 Columbia Street, FORT WAYNE. 90 Columbia Street, FORT WAYNE.

JUST received a full stock of superior French and German Cloths, French Cassimeres, Silk and Marseilles, Vestings, Tweeds, Summer Goods, &c., which will be made to measure in the most elegant and fashionable style, and at the lowest rates.

Ready-made Clothing.

A large and superior assortment, all home-made; we pay good prices to our hands, and being practical Tailors and judges of work, can warrant it to be well and honestly made. We use such linings and trimmings as are suitable to the goods to be made up, whereby they last longer, fit better, and are every way superior to eastern slope work.

A very large stock of

HATS and CAPS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, a lot of good Trunks, warranted strong and well made, cheap.

THIEME BROTHERS,
April 17. 3m42

State of Indiana, AllenCounty, } Before S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Emanuel Bostick and Christian Bolmahn, against William Foy.

NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled cause; that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein; that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 10th day of May, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence.

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.
April 13, 1858. ($1 50) 3w42

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common Pasture Weeds, a remedy that cures

Every Kind of Humor.

FROM

The worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

TWO bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it was caused by a canker in the stomach.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One or two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such excruciating disease!

Since its first discovery, I have from time to time added various other herbs to it; of one of them, Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, says: "It is an herb of Jupiter, and in the sign Leo.

"It openeth obstructions of the liver, gall and spleen; it is an especial friend to the liver, worth all other herbs put together; cooling it when too hot, and warming it when too cold.

"It createth an appetite, cureth all gnawing and inking feelings in the pit of the stomach, easeth all pains and stitches in the side.

"It cureth the jaundice by opening the gall, and restoreth the native color of the body.

"It expels all raw, vicious and slimy humors out of the body; it cleanseth all inward ulcers and congealed blood from the kidneys.

"By opening all obstructions of the spleen, it purgeth all burnt choler and melancholy vapors which riseth to the head and brain, causing distressing headache, fearful foreboding of trouble, trembling of the heart, fainting and swooning.

"The herb boiled in wine is particularly good to revive the drooping spirits of the aged, and whoever has a lingering sickness after a fever, nothing restoreth him to health so quick as drinking the juice of this herb.

"The seeds boiled in water cureth the most offensive breath, and, drank at bedtime, preventeth what is commonly called nightmare, and all melancholy dreams, a disease billious people are liable to."

The Father of Medicine says of another herb in this composition, that "it is an herb of the Sun, and in the sign of Leo.

"The sun is the source of all life, and ruleth the heart; and this herb is the best cordial, the greatest strengthener of the heart of any that grows; it comforteth the heart, cureth all palpitation thereof, taketh away trembling, fainting and smoothering of it; yet it must be taken carefully, or severe gripings will ensue, which must be corrected with fennel seed or ginger.

"So much for this herb, between which and the adder there is the utmost antipathy, so much so that the adder will not touch him that has the herb about him."

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Adults, one table spoonful per day;—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful;—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY

DONALD KENNEDY,

No. 120 Warren street, Roxbury, Mass.

Price $1 00

Sold by Wall & Meyer, C Nill, H B. Reed, Smith & Brackenridge.

And Druggists generally. 1y42

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the City of Fort Wayne, at their office in the Recorder's office, until the 24th inst., for finishing the second and third stories of City School House No. 2.

Terms, plan, and specifications can be seen at the Recorder's Office, on and after the 8th inst.

W. ROCKHILL, C. E. STURGIS, J. HUMPHREY, } Trustees.

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1858. 2w41

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm, on the Goshen Road, 1½ miles from Fort Wayne, containing eighty acres of first rate land, equal to any in the County. Forty acres are cleared smooth, 30 acres of which are in grass, and the balance ready for corn; it is well watered, having a good permanent creek and excellent spring of water on it. A good Log House, Stable, &c. Will be sold at a bargain, and reasonable credit given for a portion of the purchase money.

If not sold will be rented to a good tenant, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH DONOUGHOO.
April 10, 1858. 6m41

SPRING FASHIONS.

MISS VOGEL announces to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity that she has now receiving her Spring Fashions, consisting of a beautiful assortment of Straw, Silk, Crape, Neapolitan and other

Bonnets, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Artificials &c.,

which will be ready for inspection on Thursday next.

A good assortment of Silks, Lawns, and other Bonnet materials, which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable style. All sorts of Ribbons, Trimmings, and Artificials, at the lowest rates.

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed.

The favor of a call is respectfully solicited.

Calhoun Street, two doors south of P. Kisers;
March 26, 1857. 39.

WE have a large FRENCH PLATE MIRROR which we will sell Cheap.

Feb. 27. WALL, MEYER & Co.

Ladies' Emporium.

MRS SULLEY

Begs to return thanks to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and neighborhood for the very liberal patronage she has hitherto received, and also wishes to inform them that her

SPRING GOODS

are now open for inspection. Her stock comprises in part

BONNETS,
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
Infants' Boys' and Misses Hats, Ladies' Flats, French Flowers, &c.

Mrs. S would particularly call attention to her large stock of RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS and FRENCH MILLINERY, generally; all articles of the latest style and best quality.

With regard to prices, Mrs S only asks a diligent examination before purchasing elsewhere, as she is aware that no house in the trade has better facilities for purchasing, and she thinks she may say, without presumption, *better* skill in selecting and making up.

Her SHOW ROOMS for SUMMER FASHIONS will be opened on the 2nd of May, when her Paris Bonnets have arrived.

P. S. A large quantity of unusually rich EMBROIDERIES, *rather soiled*, AT HALF PRICE—All kinds of Ladies' and Children's PATTERNS for DRESSES, from Madame Demorest's 375 Broadway, New York. 3m41

☞ The Defiance Democrat, Van Wert Constitution, Decatur Eagle, and De Kalb Democrat, please insert 3 mo ths.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

WE the undersigned, Proprietors of the Elm Park Nursery, and members of the firm of Fletcher, Williams & Loomis, of the Western Commercial Nursery at Indianapolis, Indiana, take this means of informing the public that we have purchased all the right, title, and interest of I. D. G. Nelson in the Elm Park Nursery, as heretofore carried on by W. H. Loomis & Co., and that every effort will be made, as heretofore, to merit the trade and confidence of the people. Having been engaged in the Nursery and Fruit business (and no other) for the past fifteen years, we are confident that we are qualified to meet the wishes of our patrons in this perticular, and to give valuable aid and advice in all matters connected with the Fruit business. The stock which we now offer for sale has been got up with the view of adaption to our oil and climate knowing as we do that such will succeed when Eastern trees will in most cases utterly fail.

We therefore have the pleasure of offering for sale

10,000 Peach Trees

of the very best leading varieties. A superior quality
STANDARD & DWARF PEAR TREES.
STANDARD & DWARF CHERRY TREES
of the best, leading, hardy sorts.
Also a large collection of superior

APPLE TREES

Three years old, not so large as we could desire, but thrifty in growth, and unsurpassed in excellence of variety.

GRAPES, CURRANTS, & GOOSBERRIES,
a large collection.

EVERGREENS,
consisting of
BALSAM FIR, NORWAY SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, RED CEDAR AND AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ,

at from four to two shillings each, according to size.

We will sell 100 Peach Trees, one year from bud, at twelve dollars; fifty for seven dollars, and 1 000 at $75. For less than fifty, fifteen cents a piece will invariably be charged.

Terms CASH on all bills under $25, and if desired, on bills exceeding that amount, six months credit will be given on the best of paper, with interest, and well endorsed. Address by mail,

LOOMIS & FLETCHER,
April 10, 1858. 3m Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hungarian Grass Seed.

A FEW BUSHELS of the seed of this new and valuable Grass, for sale by
April 10. KIMBALL & EDSALL

Great Attraction!!!
Opening of the
NEW BONNET EMPORIUM
No. 3 Calhoun Street,
On Wednesday morning, April 7, 1858.

IN addressing the Ladies of Fort Wayne, and previous to our laying before them a list of the various articles to be opened for sale on Wednesday the 7th instant, we respectfully call their attention to our system of conducting the present enterprise before us, viz: that of *purchasing our Goods direct from the* FIRST MANUFACTURERS, and also *Importing from the*

London and Paris Markets;

Having agents in these cities for the supplying of our Wholesale Importing friends in Philadelphia and New York. This establishment will then possess the same facility of selling

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

all Goods, particularly STRAWS, equally cheap as any Jobbing House in the eastern cities.

Bonnets purchased by the Case

Will have allowed an extra discount, whilst the Ladies in Fort Wayne and the whole community can purchase, at the NEW BONNET EMPORIUM,

A single Bonnet at the Wholesale Price;

Together with all trimmings in

FLOWERS, French & British, RUCHES,
Magnificent Stock of Embroideries,
Ribbons, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

At such prices as will warrant a business in magnitude surpassing any similar establishment in this Great Western Country.

The following list of articles will be opened for inspection and sale:

10,000 Bonnets!!

Of the fashionable styles and shapes, in all varied STRAWS; also SILK and CRAPE do, elegantly Trimmed, at *HALF PRICE!!* as follows:

No. 1 Contains 20 cases of the open Gossamer Bonnets, sold at 31 cts worth 75
No. 2 200 Willow do, at 35 cts. worth 75
No. 3 400 Luton & Lace do, at 45 cts. worth $1 00.
No. 4 1000 Satin and Brilliant Straw, sold at 50 cts, worth $1 12.
No. 5. 500 Satit Straw, sold at 55 cts. worth $1 25
No. 6 100 Grey Bedfords, " " "
Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, up to 33, contain cases of various classes, all of which, for style and elegance, cannot be surpassed.

The entire stock commencing at 31 cents each Bonnet, up to the finest works produced; we therefore cheerfully invite the Ladies to visit us and inspect the same.

EMBROIDERIES.

2 000 Emb'd Collars at 25cts. each, to 30, 40, 50, up to the richest and most elaborate work produced. Also Sleeves, &c., &c.

Elegant Sets to match of Ayrshire and Paris Needlework.

Superb Embroidered Bands and Flouncing, from 15 cts. a strip to the very wide and richest work.

100 dozen Ladies' French White and Light Colored Paris KID GLOVES, at 25 and 37½ cts. per pair; Gent's 50 cents, worth $1 00.

200 Emb'd Habits and Chemisetts at 15 and 20cts. worth $1 00.

A few elegant BROCADED

French Dress Silks and Shawls

Equally Cheap, together with many articles which will be unnecessary further to quote the prices of.

For Gent's Wear,

We have about 1000 HATS, in all the newest styles of Straws, Podal Braids, Leghorn, &c., from 35 cts. to the best Goods. Also,

200 Rich Embroidered finest Silk NECK TIES,

At $1 00 each, double length, worth $1,75.

All of which Mrs. KING respectfully submits for inspection and sale, on the *golden motto* of

Ready Money!
Small Profits!! and Rapid Sales!!!

N. B. The trade supplied *Cheaper* than *Eastern Jobbers.* April 31, 1858.

State of Indiana, AllenCounty, ss. } Before S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Frederick Volkert against Charles Snyder.

NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 19th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence.

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.
March 29, 1858. ($1 50) 3w40

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

(Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and successors to Fleming Brothers),

Corner of Wood and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PEN'A.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
OIL, SPICES, GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Patent Medicines, and every thing appertaining to the Drug Business!

Those in want of Pure and Genuine Articles, will do well to give us a call. We guarantee to sell as low as can be bought in this or other markets, and warrant every thing to give satisfaction.

We are the sole Proprietors and only Manufacturers of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,
AND DR R. ADAMS WILSON'S
TonicCatharic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

The Vermifuge has so firmly established its reputation for being the most effectual CURE FOR WORMS, in either CHILDREN OR ADULTS yet discovered, as to render it useless for us to say anything in its behalf, more than to prevent imposition. We would state that ours is the ONLY genuine B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge manufactured.

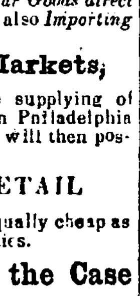
DR. WILSON'S PILLS, so favorably known in many sections of the country, and so highly recommended by all classes that have given them a trial, including Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Senators, Governors, and others, as a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Female Obstructions, Costiveness, &c., &c.—We have reduced the price from 50 to 25 cents per box, thus, considering the size of the dose—(ONE PILL)—making them them the Cheapest, Safest and best FAMILY MEDICINE in the WORLD. 3m31

1858
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
The New York Cash Store
FOR
Ready Pay, at Low Prices!
Now receiving.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
White Goods, Hosiery, & Notions,
DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
Shawls and Mantillas,
Millinery Goods, Bonnets, &c.
Men's Furnishing Goods,
HOOPED SKIRTS, HOOPS, ETC., ETC.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.
Also a Stock of choice
Family Groceries
BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES,
AND
Selling at very Small Profits for Ready Pay.

WANTED, in Exchange for Goods, Cash, County and City Orders, Old Rags, and all kinds of Country Produce.

S. C. EVANS & CO.
Fort Wayne, April 3d, 1858.

Spring & Summer Clothing.
Calhoun st.. two doors south of Kiser's.



C. G. VOGEL respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has just received from New York his Spring Stock, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres,
TWEEDS, VESTINGS, AND
SUMMER GOODS,

of all descriptions, which he will MAKE TO MEASURE in good and fashionable style.—Fits warranted. Also,

Ready-made Clothing

Of all kinds, of his own manufacture, which he warrants well and honestly made, and equal if not superior to any in the market.

He will sell and make up at the very lowest prices, and asks a continuance of the patronage already bestowed upon him.

April 3, 1858

OLD No. 3
FULL STOCK OF
NEW GOODS!
C. ORFF

HAS now on hand a full stock of new SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which he offers very low. As he has entirely abandoned the credit system, and sells exclusively for cash, he is enabled so reduce his prices accordingly.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM strictly adhered to.

In the stock will be found a general assortment of The Best and Newest Styles of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
STAPLE ARTICLES,
Bonnets, Ribbons, & Trimmings,
Of all kinds;
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Glassware, Cutlery, Woodenware, Stoneware, &c.

In short every thing usually kept in a Country Store.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can be accommodated at New York Prices, adding transportation Our Goods are all bought by the package, from Manufacturers, avoiding Jobbers' profit, which enables us to sell at their prices.

Produce of all kinds wanted at fair Prices for Goods. C. ORFF,

FortWayne, March 26 No. 3 Jones Block.

ST. NICHOLAS
One Price Cash
Clothing Emporium

Is now open for inspection.

THOSE who wish to appear as nature intended should not fail to call at this blessed spot.—Every thing in our line is new and of the

LATEST STYLE,

and will be sold as cheap as can be had this side of Jordan, cut and made as we make them. Our advantage for buying is No. 1, and Gentlemen may rely on being dealt with correctiv. Our new way of cutting garments is such that any plugg can be made up in good shape.

WEDDING GARMENTS.

We are gay on these kinds of fixings; those who have tried us can substantiate the fact, as they are now all rich, happy, and plenty of

MORAL.

Ladies Goods, but no Hoops; Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality. Ladies, do call; we will show you Alexander's best KID GLOVES. What is prettier than a nice Glove, with a beautiful hand in it? Do not forget to call; we will wait on you very pretty.

Same old place, east of Happy Row, opposite Lagerdom.

2m39 W. C. SHOAFF, Proprietor.

State or Indiana, Allen County. } Before S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Frederick Volkert against David Seikers.

NOTICE is given the defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, County of Allen and State of Indiana on the 19th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if the said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence.

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.
March 29, 1858 ($1 50) 3w40

Piano Tuning.

PROF. HARDICK having decided to remain in this city, will attend to the Tuning and Repairing of Pianos of every description.

Being amply provided with all necessary material, he promises to give entire satisfaction.

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed the use of their name as references.

Rev. R. D. Robinson,
W. G. Ewing, jr.
N. P. Stockbridge,
W. Jacobs,
Prof. Ascher,
Dr Ayres,

☞ Persons desiring instruments tuned can leave their address at C. L. Hill's Book Store, or at the Post Office, Box 800.

March 20th, 1858. tf 33

EAGLE DRUG STORE
C. NILL, PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Calhoun and Main Streets.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND a fine assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
GLASSWARE,
WINDOW GLASS
AND PUTTY,
BRUSHES of all kinds,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuffs
PATENT MEDICINES.
Pure Wines & Brandies.

CUSTOMERS AND PHYSICIANS will always find at his establishment fresh and unadulterated Medicines, which will be sold on liberal terms.

Warranted
Flower and Garden Seeds,
DAHLIA ROOTS AND PIE PLANTS,
Just received from Rochester.
WALL, MEYER, & Co

N. B. Orders for all articles in the Nursery line can be left at our Drug Store, and they will be furnished on reasonable terms.

FLAX SEED and all kinds of Medicinal Roots bought at the highest market prices.
Feb. 27. WALL, MEYER & Co.

A Large stock of
LARD OIL,
SPERM OIL, and
BURNING FLUID.

Also, Iceland Moss Paste- a delicious remedy for Coughs and Colds; Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, and Spruce Gum, at WALL, MEYER, & Co.'s

A Superior selection of MEDICINAL WINES and Liquors, just received by
Feb 27 WALL, MEYER & Co

FIVE REASONS WHY
C. Orff can sell Goods low.

1ST. He does not sell on credit, hence no losses to put on prompt paying Customers.

2d. He buys all for Cash and short time.

3d He is a working man, and does not hire "*gentlemen*," to take care of his business.

4th. All his clerks are working men

5th. The greatest of all, he lives within his means.

March 27, 1858.

JAMES HUMPHREY'S
STEAM
Free and Lime Stone Works,
On the Canal, near the Rockhill House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Time is Money---Save it.
WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY,
AND
Repairing Store,
F. VOIROL & BOUVERAT

RESPECTFULLY notify the citizens of Fort Wayne, that they have purchased the stock of Jewelry and SilverWare lately owned by John Lane, and have rented and refitted up his old stand on Calhoun street, two doors west of Stapleford' Auction Room, and are now better than ever prepared to sell

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS

At Eastern prices, and far cheaper than any other establishment in the City, and no mistake.

Repairing Watches and Clocks

Is a business in which they challenge competition as to workmanship, and more especially in the best class of fine and valuable Clocks and Watches.

They have all the instruments and machinery to do any work in their line, and will warrant every job done to entire satisfaction.

They have worked nearly twenty years in the cities of France, Switzerland, and North and South America.

☞ *Particular Notice.*—They keep the time of the P. F. W. & C. R R, as kept in the Superintendent's Office.

Fort Wayne, February 27, 1858 3m35

GEORGE MILLER,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant,
At his new stand,
N. W. corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE Proprietor has just received from the East the largest Stock of

Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
—AND—
GROCERIES

That was ever brought to this section of Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can buy as cheap of him, FOR CASH, as in New York, saving time and freight, as he purchased his Goods in their original packages.

My Wholesale Department

Is the most extensive in Northern Indiana, and will be kept in such order that my customers can make as good selections as anywhere West of New York.

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, and Molasses

Retailed at lower prices than anywhere in the City.

Without boasting, I offer better inducements to buyers than can be found in Northern Indiana, and all I ask is to have my Goods examined and prices asked.

Do not forget to call at the new stand of

GEO. MILLER.
Fort Wayne, March 27, 1858. 39

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known Vermifuge (of which we are the SOLE PROPRIETORS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

NEW BOOKS
Just Received at HILL'S Book Store.

ATKINSON'S Oriental, and Western Liberia, gorgeously illustrated.

LIVINGSTON'S Adventures in the Interior of Africa.

THE World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.

BERANGER. Two hundred of his Lyrical Poems done into English verse, by William Young.

THE Lady's Almanac for 1858. This little volume should be in the hands of every housewife. Price, 30 cents.

EUROPEAN Acquaintance, by De Forrest.

DEBIT & Credit, by Chevalier Bunsen.

☞ The above are all new books, and the subscriber would like to sell them.

C. L. HILL.

A CARD.

HAVING sold out my stock of Marble, and the same having passed into the hands of P. S. UNDERHILL, I would recommend all wanting anything in that line to give him a call if they want it done up in good style and to their satisfaction.

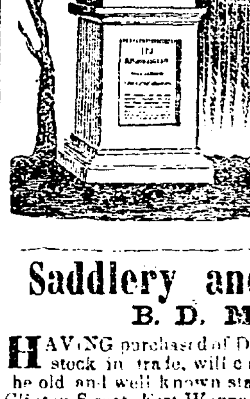
JAMES HUMPHREY.
Fort Wayne, January 29, 1857.

N. B. I still continue to furnish all kinds of Building and other cut Stone at the old stand near the Rockhill House.

Those having Tombstones finished at the shop are notified to take them away and settle for the same.

J. H.

P. S. UNDERHILL
Will continue to manufacture



MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Furniture AND Counter Tops,
&c., &c.,

At his Old Stand on MAIN STREET,

Also at the new Brick Building on Harrison st., between Columbia and Main,

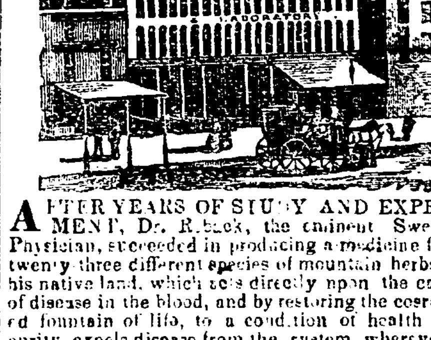
FORT WAYNE
y33

Saddlery and Harness.
B. D. MINER

HAVING purchased of D. M. Lanceford his entire stock in trade, will continue the business at the old and well known stand, corner Colhoun and Clinton Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

January, 28th, 1858. 3m31

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS.
DISEASE VANQUISHED
BY
Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.



AFTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT, Dr. Roback, the eminent Swedish Physician, succeeded in producing a medicine from twenty three different species of mountain herbs of his native land, which acts directly upon the cause of disease in the blood, and by restoring the corrupted fountain of life, to a condition of health and purity, expels disease from the system, wherever it may be located, or whatever may be its character. Indigestion, nervous complaints, epileptic and other fits, coughs, consumption in its early stages, sore throat, bronchitis, fever and ague, asthma, low spirits, sexual incapacity, feminine weakness, pricking of the skin, symptomatic of paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, tumor, cancer, diabetes, lassitude and debility, diarrhea, and all other disorders of the organs of respiration, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the nerves of the muscular fiber, are unerringly cured by this preparation. It is to the *materies morbi* or seeds of disease what an alkali is to an acid: it neutralizes them with absolute certainty, while at the same time it regulates the secretions, removes obstructions from the bowels, creates appetite, renews bodily vigor, and regenerates every animal function. Such is the nature, such are the effects of Dr. Roback's famous Scandinavian Blood Purifier, which if taken in conjunction with the Scandinavian Blood Pills, will not only obliterate the most painful disease, but prevent their recurrence, and lengthen life beyond the ordinary scan.

In the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS, Dr. Roback presents the result of twenty years of experience, hard study and experiments as to what a perfect pill should be. No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial. Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Scandinavian Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five for $1.

PERU, Miami County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1854

Dr. C. W. ROBACK: I have received so much benefit from your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, that I have thought it my duty, and it is no less my inclination to give you a plain statement of my case. I was for years afflicted with that bane of all comfort, and efficiency in business, dyspepsia. To recapitulate all the so-called remedies which I have used to rid myself of this disease, would indeed make a melancholy catalogue. I also consulted with the best physicians I could hear of. I was induced to try your remedies through the persuasions of a friend, and after using them a few days was greatly benefitted, and in a short time, less than a month, I was entirely and permanently cured. I was also afflicted with the most violent nervous headache, which I suppose was produced by my disordered stomach, for when my dispepsia left me, my headache left with it. I now feel better in every respect than I have for ten years.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. DEMUTH.

From the Rev. Mr. McMULLEN, Pastor Roberts Chapel:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—I have used your Blood Purifier for a nervous affection from which I have suffered much at times. While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a happy effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards and acts and believe me, Yours, J. W. T. McMULLEN.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Dr. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism for the past year and a half, and having seen your medicine, called the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, highly recommended gentlemen with whom I am acquainted, I was induced to try it, but not before I had used various other medicines. After using two bottles, I felt its effect very sensibly, and using two more, I found myself perfectly cured. You will allow me, therefore, to congratulate you upon making a discovery in medicine which is proving itself to be a worker of such wonders in the disease of the human family. GEORGE S. BENNET,

Local Editor Cincinnati Daily Enquirer

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—Having been troubled for several years with extreme debility and weakness, so much so that I was unable to attend to my ordinary business at times, and having heard of the wonderful cures that your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Pills were effecting I was induced by a friend to try them.

I have been using the Purifier for the last twelve months, and find the medicine *fully equal to its recommendations*. So valuable is it to me that I cannot now dispense with the use of it at my advanced age of life—seventy-seven years.

I cheerfully give this information for the benefit of those similarly affected. MORRIS MORRIS.

☞ The above certificates and many others, can be seen at my office by any one at any time. Get one of my Family Medical Almanac, gratis, from my agents.

Manufactory, Sales-Rooms and Office, No 6 East Fourth street, 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ For sale by HUGH B. REED & Co., Ft. Wayne; NICHOLAS SCHUCKMAN & Co., New Haven; PETER HELLER, Hellers' Corner; PETER ECKLEY, Monroeville; D. W. ESTILL, Dixon; W. PARKER, Huntertown; J. HOLLINGER, Cuba; P. S. CRISENBERG Maysville, and by druggists and merchants generally. y37m

GOOD NEWS!

ALL who want to buy good and CHEAP GOODS are invited to call at

P. PIERR'S.

There they will find every thing right, in

Groceries and Dry Goods:

Molasses, prime article,
Golden Syrup,
Tea from 37½ to $1 00 per lb.
Coffee, 12½ cents per lb.
Sugar very low, and prime article.

Call and satisfy yourself of the truth.

GLASSWARE exceedingly low; CROCKERY cheap—cheaper than anywhere else.

Come, come, and see!

January 23d, 1858

GREAT BARGAINS
In the GROCERY Line.

WE have just received a new stock that we are selling at reduced prices. Such as good Sugar at 8 cts. per lb.

A good article of Molasses at 40 cts. per Gallon.
A good article of Young Hyson Tea, 50 cts per lb.
And all other kinds of Groceries equally low for Cash by

Jan 14 1859. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THROUGH receipts will be given by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies, for the transportation of freights via Peru and Indianapolis, between

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

and from Cincinnati to all points on the T. W. & W. R. R.

Rates as Low as by any other Route; and time quicker—freights are taken through without transfer.

Mark Goods via P & I R R. and deliver at the Depot of the Ind. & Cin. R. R. Cin.—for through receipts in Cincinnati call at the freight office or on Mr SIDNEY RICE, No 65, 3d St.; and at Fort Wayne, at the office of the T. W. & W. R. R. Messrs KIMBALL & EDSALL, at that point, will also give any desired information and adjust only claims for overcharges.

J. F. CHEEK, Gen Fr't Ag't I. & C R R.
L. N. ANDREWS, Gen Fr't Ag't P. & I R R.
CARL KNOX Gen. Fr't Ag't T. W. & W. R. R.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 13th, 1858 tf—33

25 bales DOMESTICS,
5 bales Denims,
5 " Striped Shirtings,
6 cases Summer and Fall Prints,
3 " Bleached Muslins
G. R. SCHWEGMAN.

Fort Wayne Academy for Boys.
Regular Course of Studies

English, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, History (Ancient and Modern, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music.

Optional Studies,

Greek, French, Drawing, Instrumental Music.

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, with vacations of two months at the end of the second session; first session to commence September 1st, second session February 1st.

N. B. The next session (being one half of regular session) commences *November 16th*

Pupils received at the commencement of sessions only.

Price of tuition of regular course, per session, payable in advance $12 00
" Optional studies " 5 00

For further information apply to
A. SUTERMEISTER, Principal.
Or to the Trustees, J. SOELLINGER Fort Wayne.
CH. PIEPENBRINK, "
6m19 Rev F. W. HUSMAN, Marion Tp.

NAILS for sale by
P. PIERR.

BACON for sale by
P. PIERR.

SUGAR, at PIERR'S.
TEA, by the Box, at PIERR'S.
TOBACCO by the Box, at PIERR'S.

FLOUR-SACK FACTORY.

WE have commenced the manufacture of Sacks for Flour, Buckwheat, Meal, &c., and are prepared promptly to furnish all sizes, neatly printed to order, at New York prices, adding transportation. Terms cash.

TRESELT & Co,
Fort Wayne, March 6. 36

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
Completely Preserved
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

AND who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula scald head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick head ache (neuralgia), but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following:

ANN HARBOR, November 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair eyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County, some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy, upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore my skepticisme and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or grey (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours, SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD, I was long time after I saw you at Bloomfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE ILL., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and have no doubt permanently so.

S. BRESSE, ex Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y. (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market Street, S. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. y—ie—38

MABEL VAUGHAN.

Another lot just received by
Jan 29. C. L. HILL.

FASHIONABLE
Tailoring Establishment!
J. B. WHITE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS opened at his old place, over the New York Cash Store, a new stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery.

Now is your time to get a

Good Fit and a Cheap Garment.

Give us a call. Shop over S. C. Evans & Co's, corner of Main & Calhoun streets.

J. B. WHITE.
October 14, 1857. 6m16

An Adventure in a Railway Carriage.

After I had taken my seat one morning at Paddington in an empty carriage, I was joined, just as the train was moving off, by a strange looking young man, with remarkable long flowing hair. He was, of course, a little hurried, but he seemed beside to be disturbed and wild, so that I was quite alarmed for fear of his not being right in his mind, nor did his subsequent conduct at all re-assure me. Our train was an express, and he inquired eagerly, at once, which was the first station whereat we were advertised to stop. I consulted my Bradshaw, and furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man looked at his watch. "Madam," said he, "I have but half an hour between me, and, it may be, ruin. Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of scissors in your work bag. Oblige me, if you please, by cutting off my hair" "Sir," said I, "it is impossible."

"Madam," he urged, and a look of severe determination crossed his features, "I am a desperate man; beware how you refuse what I ask.—Cut my hair off—short, close to the roots—immediately; and here is a newspaper to hold the ambrosial curls." I thought he was mad, of course; and, believing it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock. "Now, Madam," said he, unlocking a small portmanteau, "you will further oblige me by looking out of the window, as I am about to change my clothes. Of course I looked out of the window for a very considerable time, and when he observed, "Madame, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience," I did not recognize the young man in the least.

Instead of his former gay costume, he was attired in black, and wore a grey wig and silver spectacles: he looked like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about sixty-four years of age; to complete the character he had a volume of sermons in his hand, which—they appeared so to absorb him—might have been his own. "I do not wish to threaten you young lady," he resumed, "and I think, besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you promise me not to reveal this metamorphosis until your journey's end?" "I will," said I, "most certainly." At Reading the guard and a person in plain clothes looked into our carriage. "You have the ticket, my love," said the young man, blandly, and looking at me as though he were my father.

"Never mind sir: we don't want them," said the official, as he withdrew his companion. "I shall now leave you madam," observed my fellow traveler, as soon as the coast was clear; by your kind and courageous conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps even your own." In another minute he was gone and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from the Times newspaper that the gentlemen on whom I had operated as hair cutter had committed a forgery to an enormous amount in London a few hours before I met him, and that he had been tracked into an express train from Paddington, but that—although the telegraph had been put in motion and described him accurately—at Reading, when the train was searched he was nowhere to be found.—*Household Words.*

☞ *A Domestic Row.*—Morton, the editor of the Nebraska News, thus describes a domestic row and a subsequent reconciliation of which he was a witness:

Coming down the Missouri near Bean lake, between Weston and St Joe, our boat was hailed by a woman on shore. The officers of the craft with their usual gallantry, rounded to, headed up stream, and stopped: the lady informed them that the "duds and cooking consarns" were all packed in a cabin, hard by, ready for removal, and that it was her desire to take passage down the river. Immediately the duds were under way, and fast coming on deck, when a man plowing in an adjacent field was seen to drop the reins and mount the horse, and come charging and yelling towards the boat. The captain waited until he had arrived, and then puffing and blowing: "Ann whar on earth are you going tew."

Said she, "Joab, I allow to go wherr I ain't to be cuffed, and cursed, and mauled every day, by such a brute as you are."

Said he, in a very melancholy tone—"Ann, farewell."

Said she, doubtfully—"Joab, if you'll treat me better, I'll stay and live with you until the breath is clean out of my body."

And Joab promised that he would, and that he hoped to be eternally dog on end to thunder if he wouldn't pay the captain for landing, and treat all around, if she would just stay, and so she stayed. And the last seen of this nearly separated couple, they were affectionately embracing each other on the bank of the "big muddy," surrounded by seven little free soil boys, whose shirt tails, like the banners of Macbeth, were hung up on the outer walls, and whose eyes were full of gum, dirt and wonder.

Put "Gravy on you 'Taters."—The last Scalpel, in an article on "Diet," assumes the positions that "the use of oil, would decrease the victims of consumption nine tenths, and that this is the whole secret of the use of cod-liver oil," quotes the following summary of observations on this subject, made by Dr. Hooker.

1. Of the persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty one years, more than one-fifth eat no fat meat.

2. Of persons at the age of forty-five, all excepting less than one in fifty, habitually use fat meat.

3. Of persons who, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two, avoid fat meat, a few acquire an appetite for it, and live to a good old age, while the greater portion die with phthisis before thirty-five.

4. Of persons dying with the phthisis, between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, nine tenths, at least have never used fat meat.

Most individuals who avoid fat meat, also use little butter and oily gravies: though many compensate for this want, in part at least, by a free use of those articles, and also milk, eggs, and various saccharine substances. But they constitute an imperfect substitute for fat meat, without which, sooner or later, the body is almost sure to show the effects of deficient calorification.

☞ To knit the heels of socks double, so that they may last twice as long as otherwise, skip every alternative stitch on the wrong side, and knit all on the right. This will make it double, like that of a double-ply ingrain carpet.

A Good Whitewash.—As this is the season of the year when people begin to clean up and make things look fresh for the approaching summer, we copy from the last Scientific American the following in respect to the best and cheapest whitewashes, both for the inside and outside of houses:

Take half a bushel of fresh burnt white lime, and slake it either with hot or cold water, in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slaked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, add one quart of sweet milk, and it is ready for use to put on with a brush. This wash is for the outside of buildings, fences, &c., and is very durable. Some put glue in whitewash, and others flour and rice paste: but these render it liable to scale off in very dry weather. The above wash may be made a cream color by the addition of ochre. The above whitewash is all that can be desired for the interior of houses, excepting the salt—it must be omitted, as it tends to imbibe moisture. French white is superior to lime washes for the ceilings of rooms, as it is not so liable to turn yellowish in color, but it rubs off so easily that it cannot be used for side walls.

☞ *Agricultural Shorter Catechism.*—What are tiles? A Yankee invention for *draining pockets*; so called from resemblance to the prevailing style of gentlemen's hats.

What is buckwheat? Masculine wheat. The feminine is called *dough*.

What is breaking? A Western phrase signifying a regular smash up of prairie dom. The present pressure has been so heavy as to break things generally out West.

What are wild oats? A kind of grain usually sown broadcast by farm boys—good food for fast horses.

What is cabbage. A plant popular among tailors with large families.

What is "garden sass?" Cultivate impertinence.

What fruit pleases garroters? Choke pears. They are also familiar with the art i choke.

Why are people with corns like certain vegetables? Because they are toe *martyrs*.

Is there a vegetable hen? Yes, the egg plant.

How can young ladies soonest secure farms? Take a *"Country Gentleman."*

Why are ostlers illitorate? Because they read only stable *litter* ature.—*Boston Post.*

C. W. NETTLEHORST. B. W. NETTLEHORST

NETTLEHORST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Shop and Store Room in Edsall's Buildings one door north of H B Reed's Drug Store.

WE keep contantly on hand a perfect assortment of

Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves

From the justly celebrated Foundries of Troy N Y embracing all of the latest improvements; and, also, many of the most approved Patterns of Ohio and Pensylvania Stoves. We would therefore solicit those of our friends who want any thing in our line to give us a call. We not only warrant our stoves but also our TIN WARE to give entire satisfaction, as we employ none but experienced Workmen.

P. S. If you want anything in the way of Job bing, such as

Eavetroughs Spouting, &c.,

Call at Nettlehorst & Co. We are prepared to do it with neatness and dispatch.

Nov 14th, 1857,

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City FREE OF CHARGE.

Finest Picture Gallery in the West

DAGUERREOTYPE,

Ambrotype, Hallotype,

AND

Photographic Rooms,

Over Evans' Store corner of Calhoun and Main sts

AMBROTYPES. 25 CTS.

A. McDONALD has returned from the East with the finest and best assortment of MATERIALS ever brought into this city, carefully selected by myself and will sell at the lowest figures.

P. S. The principal Operators in the Union are condemning the Ambrotypes as not being durable, and I am of that opinion myself: I have therefore concluded to commence the DAGUERREOTYPES, and persons wishing for either of those pictures can have them executed in the finest style at my new Rooms over Evans & Co.'s Dry Goods Store. Fort Wayne, Ind. 29

To the Stockholders of the FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R Co. FORT WAYNE, January 1, 1858.

THE Stockholders of the Fort Wayne Western Railroad Company in the County of Allen Indiana, are hereby notified that, in addition to the three instalments heretofore required of them, the remaining seventy per cent. of the stock subscribed by them respectively, is required to be paid up by them to me, as Treasurer, in further instalments as follows:

The fourth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of February 1858.

The fifth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of March, 1858.

The sixth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of April, 1858.

The seventh instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of May, 1858.

The eighth instalment of ten per cent. on the 10th day of June, 1858.

The ninth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of July, 1858.

And the tenth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of August, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS TIGAR, Treasurer.

7 127

NEW STOCK

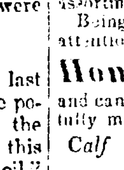
At the Old Boot and Shoe Store,

2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun st.

E. VORDERMARK has just received a full and very superior assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

which he intends selling at the very lowest prices.



The Stock includes all the newest and most seasonable styles, from the best eastern manufactories.

Additional supplies will be constantly received, so as to keep the assortment complete.

Being a practical workman, he will give particular attention to

Home Made & Custom Work

and can warrant his articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials.

Calf and Kip Boots, Stogies, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept on hand or made to measure.

Sept. 11, 1857 y—48

Leather & Findings.

FRY & CHEESMAN,

WELL and long known in this city, have opened up, in connection with their Tannery, a

Leather Store

On Columbia st. Fort Wayne,

In the room formerly occupied by R W. Taylor &Co. west of Calhoun, where they keep a full assortment of Leather, such as

FRENCH CALF,
SOLE LEATAER, all kinds,
UPPER LEATHER,
COMMON CALF,
KIP SKIN,
HEAVY UPPER,
EASTERN of all kinds,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
HARNESS LEATHER,
BRIDLE LEATHER,
ALL KINDS OF LININGS,
ETC., ETC, ETC.

All of which they will sell to the trade, or by retail, and at prices which will be of advantage to the buyer

Their facilities for making Leather are as good as any in the city, and hence, they can sell cheap as any.

N. B.—They buy Hides and Pelts.

50,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid. Call and examine our stock.

Fort Wayne, Oct 31, 1857 1y

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion is now open.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continual rush to see one of the most Magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS

that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

of all the latest styles: Fancy Collars; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that we are enabled to sell at lower prices than you will find in this market. Also

DRESS TRIMMINGS

of every grade, style and price for the million

WHITE GOODS.

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

And a large assortment of all other Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, too numerous to mention

All the above Goods were bought under unusually favorable circumstances, just after the recent crash in the Wall Street Banks and the consequent depreciation in the money market, and th looked for failures of the Importers and Jobbing Houses obliged them to sell to cash customers, we availed ourselves of these great bargains, and willing to give our customers the benefit of them, we would invite all the Ladies and the balance of mankind, or we have the goods and are bound to sell them. Bring along your cash.

Oct. 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

Stewart's Large Oven, Air-Tight,

SUMMER AND WINTER

COOKING STOVE,

COMBINING economy of fuel and time, perfection in Cooking and Baking, with great durability and convenience. This is warranted to be *The Best and most complete Cooking Stove* now made, and by a peculiar arrangement or reflectors, the heat may be all retained in the stove, and the room keept cool and pleasant. A great saving is thus effected, and the comfort of those using the stove secured. Housekeepers are invited to call and examine this triumph of modern invention.

For sale by A. B BRANDRIFF,
July 21, 1857. *Sign of the Golden Stove.*

TIN and Japaned Ware.—A complete assortment of the very best quality, and the cheapest in the State. *All mending and jobbing done at* BRANDRIFF'.

LATEST NEWS!

Reported expressly for CARIER & WEHMER, by the Telegraph Line *The Rumor.*

END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE!

Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken

By the French and Germans!

Carier & Wehmer,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

63 Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

HAVE just received the largest and best selected assortment of the following articles, which they are ready to sell at lower figures than any house in the State.

Brandies—

1 Champagne Brandy.
2 French do
3 Cogniac do. of Rasteau de Sazarac, Pinet Castillon, and Otard Dupuy.
4 Catawba do
5 Domestic do.
6 Cherry do.
7 Kummel do.

Gin—Schiedam Shnapps.

Cordials—
Bordeaux.
Anisette.
Maraschino.
Curacao.
Absinthe.
Brandy Fruits.

Whiskey—
Rye Whiskey. Monongahla. Bourbon.

Wines,
Haut Sauterne.
Claret, Rhine.
Champagne. Madeira.
Muscat. Sherry. Catawba.
Port. Malaga.
Ginger.

Rum—Jamaica. Santa Cruz. Batavia.

AGENTS for the sale of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, and also for Greene's Aromatic Sap.

Also a large assortment of imported and domestic CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c.

May 23, 1857. 47

HARD TIMES
And Prices to Match.

EMBROIDERIES almost given away. We have just received a large invoice of New Embroideries, consigned to us from an Eastern House which will be sold at ruinously low prices. In the lot, we offer

1000 Jaconet Collars at one half the usual price.
500 Muslin do, at 20 cents, worth 3 shillings.
500 " " 25 " 50 cents.
500 " " 31 cts. " 56 "
500 " " 37 " 62 "
500 " " 50 " 87 "
1000 Jaconet Bands 2 yards long, and warranted to wash, for 10 cts., worth 37.
500 Jaconet Bands at 20 cents, worth 62.
750 do, 2½ yards long, for 80 cents, worth $1,50
100 sets Collars and Sleeves at 75 cts. worth 1 75
475 pair Sleeves at 20 cts a pair, worth 50 cts
500 do at 25 cents, worth $1.00.

Jaconet and Muslin Flouncings, elegant work and beautiful patterns, for one half what they can be purchased for at any other house; and a whole raft of Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Infant's Waists, Infant's Robes, Thread Edgings, &c., &c. All of which will be sold without regard to cost, at 75 Columbia street, by

Oct 13 h WM. T. ABBOTT.

☞ New England money taken at par in exchange for Goods.

100,000 Hides Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

Jan. 31. H. C. GREY & Co.

Splendid Prizes for Farmers!
Two Ways of making Money!!

No. 1, One Silver Watch $10
2, One Canary Bird 5
3, One pr Boots made to measure 5
4, Copy of Fort Wayne Newspaper to be selected by the winner .. 2

The above prizes will be paid to persons delivering the most

BARK

To H. C. GREY & Co.,

at their Tannery on the Feeder Canal, near Capt. Rudisill's Mill, by the first day of August, 1857. The bark must be either

White or Black Oak,

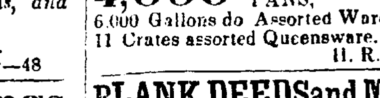
in good condition, and of this year's peeling.

The person bringing the most bark will receive the first prize; the one bringing the next largest amount will receive the second prize, and so on.—We will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash for all Bark delivered.

January 31st.

Just received by Railroad!



4,000 One Gallon STONEWARE MILK PANS,
6,000 Gallons do Assorted Ware.
11 Crates assorted Queensware.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES

For Sale at the SENTINEL OFFICE, at *Reduced Prices.*

New Grocery and Provision Store!

Corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, opposite G. Miller's.

A. G. BARNETT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened in the above store, (formerly Reiter's Confectionary,) a full stock of choice.

FAMILY GROCERIES

Crushed, Coffee, and N. Orleans Sugars; Rio and Java Coffee; Teas, Pepper, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARIES

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

PROVISIONS—such as Potatoes Butter Eggs, Fruit, Flour, Corn Meal Dried Beef, Hams, Fish: &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Farmers' Produce.

It is his design to furnish his customers with the very best and choice articles in the above line, and to sell at the very lowest prices, and he therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Nov. 23. tf—21

PILES! PILES! PILES!!

This hitherto intractable disease, of every form and in every stage,

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION ONLY

Dr. Cavanaugh's

PILE SALVE

WILL never fail in giving immediate relief, and positively curing the worst and most obstinate case of Hemorrhoids or Piles. It is the

ONLY INFAILLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN

here or elsewhere for the Piles, and the result of years of patient study and investigations.

Sufferers from Piles now have a remedy at hand which will

Stand the Test of Trial,

without the fair of failure on its part to do all the proprietor claims for it,

Full directions accompanying each box; and all that is requisite is strictly to observe them, and a cure is certain to follow.

The proprietor refers to the following testimoniale from gentlemen of character and standing, who have voluntarily given their certificates in its favor in regard to its efficacy in their own cases. Read them

The following is from one of the most reliable citizens of Chicago, the late Treasurer of Cook County Illinois:

Chicago, July 25, 1855.

Dr. Cavanaugh:—Dear Sir,—I wish hereby to make known to the afflicted that I have been troubled with the Piles for twenty years and upwards, and at times most severely. And during a recent and exceedingly painful attack a friend procured a box of your Salve, and asked me to give it a trial. I did so; not however with the expectation of benefitting my disease, for truly, I had tried so many applications I had lost confidence in all. But in making use of your Salve, I soon found that is was doing me good; and really it is incredible to myself, that with only about two weeks' use of your Salve, I am so far as I can judge a well man.

I most cheerfully make this statement, believing it due both to yourself and such as may be afflicted with this most painful and trying disease. I do not hesitate to say that I consider your preparation an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Most sincerely yours, N. N. HEALD.

The Hon Richard Yates, late member of Congress from the Springfield, Ill., district, says:

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 15, 1855.

Dr. Thos. H. Cavanaugh.—Dear Sir,—The preparation, Cavanaugh's Pile Salve, which you furnished, I found of great service, producing an easy and speedy cure. I do not hesitate to recommend it as an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

☞ Price $1 per Box. For sale at Fort Wayne by Wall & Meyer, H. B. Reed & Co. J. U. Winslow, Smith and Brackenridge, Meegan & Nill, and H. G. Wagner, and by Druggists and dealers generally isôm19

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

REED'S DRUG STORE

consisting of a choice assortment of

Perfumery & Fancy Articles

offered at

Prices to suit the Times!

I HAVE just opened a large stock of PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for the Holidays, among which I will offer at reduced prices, the following

EXTRACTS

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF AND TOILET,

LUBIN'S Paris,
RIMMEL'S London,
MAUGEUET & CORDAY'S Paris,
FARINA COLOGNE Paris.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pomades, Philocomes, Restoratives and Dyes Ox Marrow and Bears Grease.

SOAPS.

Low's Brown Windsor, Low's Honey Soap, Haull's Honey Soap, Roussell's Almond and Floating Soap; Taylor's Wright's, Haull's, Roussell's and Bazin Crystaline, Wash Balls and Bar Soap, Walnut Oil, Military Shaving, Soap Shaving, Cream, etc.

SHAVING BOXES AND BRUSHES.

Powder Puffs in Boxes, Toilet Powder, Men Fun Lilly White, Pearl Powder, and Rogue.

A large assortment of

Brushes.

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Flesh Brushes, and Dressing Combs.

Also a large lot of Porte-Monnaies, Port Purses, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, with an endless variety of other Fancy Toys and useful articles, all admirably suited for *Holiday Gifts*, which are offered CHEAP at the DRUG STORE

Cornes of Calhoun and Columbia Sereets.

December 26th, 1857.

2000 SEAMLESS BAGS, 5 bales Carpet Warp—white and colored. 250 kegs Juniatt's Nails. H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

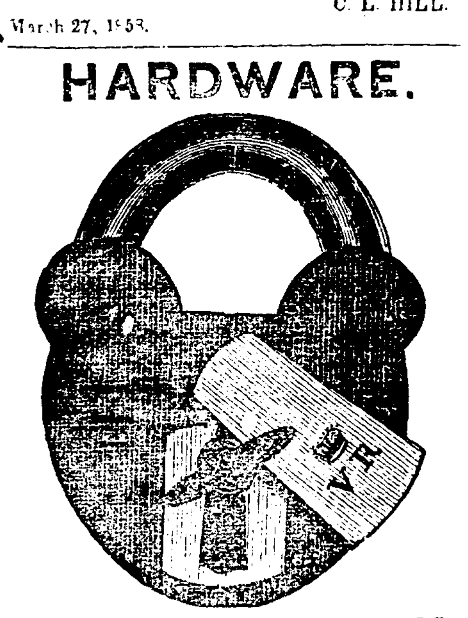
O. H. Smith's Great Work!

Early Indiana Trials & Sketches.

REMINISCENSES by Hon. O. H. Smith. In one octavo volume. One of the best and most interesting books ever published; throwing much light on the early history of Indiana and its old settlers. Just published, and for sale by C. L. HILL.

March 27, 1858.

HARDWARE.



OLIVER P. MORGAN,

Successor to H. Durrie,

No 81 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind

OFFERS a large assortment of STOVES which for quality and variety is equal to any in this market, at *greatly reduced prices.* Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at least before buying elsewhere.

He is now receiving a large variety of

HARDWARE,

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON

AND STEEL, OF ALL SIZES,

Axtes ElipticSprings, Anvils, Bellows, Vices,

and other heavy goods, which in variety will compare with any stock in this vicinity.

FARMER'S GOODS.

such as Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scoops Forks, Grubbing Hoes Picks, &c., &c.

Building Materials

including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS—Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c.

MECHANICS' TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths and Coopers, fully up to the times in shape and quality.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plated and Britannia Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, &c.

SOLAR & FLUID LAMPS,

Britannia Tea Setts Curtain Cornices and Bands, together with HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every kind and variety.

He is prepared to execute any order for the manufacture of

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Work.

To Merchants he offers an assortment of TIN WARE, warranted in quality, at *Lower Prices* than usual

Tin Plate and Tinners' Goods always on hand.

Dec. 19, 1856. y—25

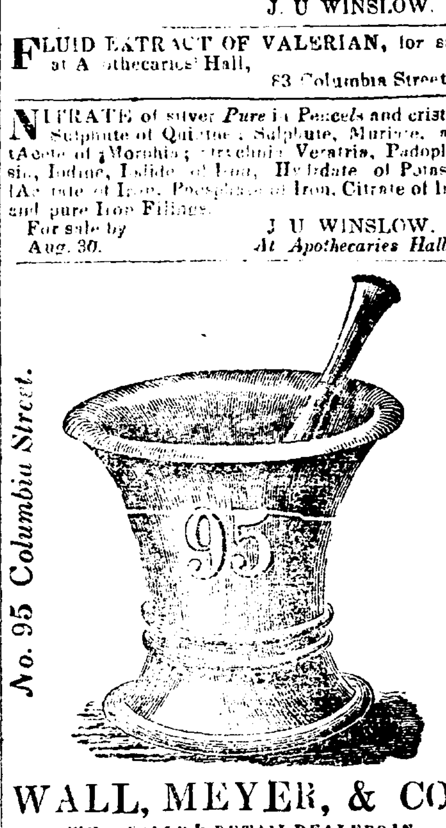
MACABOY SNUFF—a fine quality of Lorillard's rose scented, at J. U WINSLOW.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN, for sale at Apothecaries' Hall, 83 Columbia Street.

NITRATE of silver *Pure* in Pencels and cristals Sulphate of Quinine, Sulphate, Muriate, and Acete of Morphia; Strychnia, Veratria, Podophil sin, Iodine, Iodide of Iron, Hydriodate of Potasse, Acetate of Iron, Phosphate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and pure Iron Filings.

For sale by J. U. WINSLOW.
Aug. 30. *At Apothecaries Hall.*

No. 95 Columbia Street.



No. 95 Columbia Street.

WALL, MEYER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instrumen's Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes,

of all kinds

Pure Wines & Brandies!

Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

OILS! OILS!

LINSEED OIL, Lard Oil, Bark Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' Oil, Corn Oil, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, and all Etherial and Essential Oils, for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL by MEYER & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 95 Columbia street.

CARPETS. 20 pieces 2 and 3 ply Carpets.
10 " Oil Clots.
10 " Floor Matting.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

L. FALK,

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign & Domestic

LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 93 Columbia street.

One door east of Meyer & Croter's Drug Store;

IS just opening and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Cherry Brandy,	Stomach Bitters,
French "	Champagne Wine,
Catawba "	Port "
Domestic "	Malaga "
Apple "	Sweet "
Jamaica Rum,	Muscat "
St Croix "	Madeira "
Gin	Sherry "
Old Bourbon Whisky,	Catawba "
Rye "	French "
Monongahela "	White "
Common "	Rhine "
Schiedam Schnaps,	Claret "

Also, a large assortment of Imported and Domestic

Cigars & Sardines

To which I would call the attention of both the City and Country Trade. All who want first rate articles, at

CHEAP PRICES,

will please give us a call. April 17 57 tf—42

KID GLOVES.

October 3d, 1857.

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Gents white, black and colored Kid Gloves of the best quality, this day opened and for sale by WM. T. ABBOTT.

GAUNTLETS,

LADIES' Lisle, Taffeta, Kid, Buck, and Merino Gauntlets—plain and fancy tops.

Also Gents Buck and Cloth do, at the Boston Dry Goods Store. Oct.

DRAKE & BOURIE

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE removed their Wholesale and Retail PROVISION EMPORIUM to No. 5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun street, two doors north of Evans & Co, where they have just received a large choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Can Fruits, Confectionaries, Fish, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for cash, and cash only.

To Farmers they offer the highest cash price for all kinds of marketing, and to the Citizens of Fort Wayne, the largest and most complete assortment of EATABLES in the city, *delivered Free of Charge* at their residences.

Are Agents for Maltbey's celebrated

Baltimore Oysters.

Dec. 1. 1856.

HONEY SOAP.—A large lot of this popular soap; also an endless variety of Toilet Soaps, at *Apothecaries Hall.*

MARSH-MALLOW PASTE—Jujube Paste—Lemon Rose, Banana, Pine-Apple Liquorice, Hourhound, Wild-Cherry and Iceland Moss Gun Drops for sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

HECKER'S FARINA, Pearl Tapioco, Pearl Sago, Pearl Barley, Bermuda Arrow-root—fresh and of the best quality, at 83 Columbia street. J U WINSLOW.

CHLORIDE of Lime and Chloride of Soda, at *Apothecaries Hall*, 83 Columbia st

---

COFFEE—Old Gov Java 6 lbs for a dollar, at J U WINSLOW'S

PURE LEMON JUICE—Identical with the expressed juice of Fresh Lemons. For sale at *Apothecaries Hall*

ENGLISH BREAKFAST and fine Oolong Teas, for sale at 61 Columbia street. J U WINSLOW.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale on liberal terms of payment: LOTS 11 and 12 in block 24, Ewing's Addition (my late residence), price $3,000.

Also the middle 20 feet (adjoining Mr. F. Nirdlinger's) of lot 540, Hanna's addition Price $1,000.

82 Acres of Land, 1¼ mile from town, adjoining James Embry's farm on the south, and Samuel Edsall's farm on the west; 40 acres are well cleared and fenced. Price $4,000.

80 Acres of Land near the Piqua Road, 21 miles from Fort Wayne, 8 acres cleared, the balance well timbered. Price $2,000

The above property is rapidly rising in value, and presents a rare opportunity for investment to persons desiring property in and near Fort Wayne.

I also offer for sale, in lots to suit buyers, Lots and Out-Lots in New Haven, and over 7,000 acres of valuable timbered and farming lands, on and near the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis, and Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroads, in the eastern part of Allen County.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Fort Wayne, March 23, 1856. tf—39

A CARD.

WE take this opportunity of saying to our customers and the public, that we now have in store one of the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

ever offered by us in this market

Our facilities for buying in the Eastern Markets are unsurpassed by any other house in the State.—One of our firm, JONAS W. TOWNLEY, devotes his whole time to the purchase of Goods in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Market, which enables us, instead of purchasing and receiving all our Goods at one time, to have

New Goods arrive almost every day!

We have, this Spring, received over seven hundred packages of goods, and more are on the way.

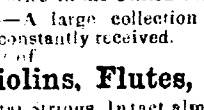
Our assortment will be found complete in each department, and we invite the attention of *Merchants in town or country, Farmers, Mechanics, and the public* in general, to give us a call, and we assure them our aim will be to give them Goods in our line, at

Wholesale or Retail,

as cheap as they can be afforded in this market.

One Price, and no abatement.

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

PIANO FORTE  WAREROOM

HILL & JACOBS having opened rooms for the sale of Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments, keep on hand a full assortment of

Piano Fortes & Melodeons,

of various styles and qualities, from the most celebrated Manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC—A large collection kept on hand. New Music constantly received.

A fine assortment of

Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Also Violin and Guitar strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.

Feb 6, 1856.

ROBINSON'S

New Brick Store

At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.

This Wholesale and Retail

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

AND LEATHER STORE

IS the most extensive establishment of the kind in this part of the country,

My Retail Room

is spacious and well filled, from the styles of the White Satin, Bronz, French Kid, and Toilet Slipper, to the FANCY GAITER and STOGA BOOT.

Merchants & Shoe Dealers

can be supplied as low as they can buy of Eastern Jobbing Houses, as I purchase direct from the Manufacturers in Eastern Villages, where the jobbers buy their stock; and when my own

HOME MADE WORK

is added to the Eastern, a better stock is furnished.

Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings.

Cash paid for Hides & Skins

JAMES H. ROBINSON.

Fort Wayne, Ind, Dec 26, 1855.

FORT WAYNE

STEAM BOILER WORKS,

N. McLACHLAN & Co.,

Proprietors, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE above extensive establishment having just gone into operation is prepared to do all kinds of BOILER WORK, such as

High and Low Pressure Boilers,

of all sizes and descriptions,

LARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER TANKS, &c., &c.

in a thorough and expeditious manner.

From the twenty years experience of N. McLachlan in the above business, the last three of which were with Messrs. Coopers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we feel confident that we can make it the interest of those wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call.

Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Repairs promptly attended to.

Fort Wayne, Ma 1 18 44

NOTICE

THE term of partnership of the Firm of BOSTICK & BOLMAN will expire during next summer and as they are determined to settle all the matters transacted during said term, they notify all those in their indebtedness, and all those having claims against them, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts.

They keep on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which they make up to measure in the best and latest style.

They will sell CHEAP for Cash or its equivalent only. Jan. 15, 1858.

THE

SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS

OF YOUTH:

Just Published, the 3d Edition.

☞ON SPERMATORRHEA OR SEMINAL DISEASES.—A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Impotence &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood.

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1827); Licentiate of the Hall (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c.

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Paysician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self abuse, and is the only published tion of its kind written in a benevolent manner and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free and well secured, by Dr CH. KLINE, No. 420 First Avenue, Box 4586, New York. 1y14

Stoves! Stoves!

WE have contracted for $12000 worth of STOVES to be delivered this fall, and manufactured from HANGING ROCK metal, known to all to be the best metal in the world for stoves, made of superior weight, and warranted not to break by fire, bought at low figures, and our customers shall reap the benefit.

COMETS.—We have six sizes of the Comet flat top cooking stoves—the best stove sold in any market; it outstrips all competition wherever introduced. I have sold hundreds in this market, and the sale is every day increasing. No family should be without one. We warrant this stove one year, and if the stove is not what we represent it to be, the money will be refunded. For sale at the sign of the Golden Stove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF.

September 22d, 1855

PARLOR COOKING STOVES.—You will find three kinds of these Stoves at BRANDRIFF'S

THE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves; for sale by BRANDRIFF.

BUCKEYE STATE.—We have five sizes of this Stove, warranted good; also, the Hoosier State takes 30 inches wood, which suits the farmers. This Stove has long been their favorite is heavy and never breaks. We will warrant it one year. Can be had at BRANDRIFF'S.

OHIO Box Stove—3 sizes of this Stove, at BRANDRIFF'S.

Ironton Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find six sizes of this excellent Stove of heavy plate, at BRANDRIFF'S

Sept. 10.

ELEVATED OVEN.—This Stove we get manufactured for this market, out of HANGING ROCK and the only one made of the kind exclusively of this material in the United States; it has two fire-chambers is a quick baker, and is the best kind of house warmer. We have a large quantity and can fit them low, considering the great weight and good quality, by BRANDRIFF

UNION Box Stove—3 sizes new pattern, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

---

500 Lbs. BRASS KETTLES for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

THREE sizes of Ten Plate Stoves, at BRANDRIFF'S

10,000 Lbs. of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

BEST PREMIUM.—We have 5 sizes of these Stoves; they are truly what their name indicate. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S.

---

500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN Plate, Copper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

SEVEN sizes Fluted Boxes Stoves; very cheap and heavy plated at BRANDRIFF'S.

Indiana Six Hole Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find two sizes of this stove, of heavy plate, and a good baker of beatiful design, at the sign of the Golden Stove.

THE IOWA.—This is a new Stove, just out, and is destined to meet with rapid sales in this city; it is everything that is nice and good. The sight of it is sufficient. We have the exclusive sale of it; the price is low. Call at BRANDRIFF'S.

KANSAS PARLORS.—3 sizes of this new and beautiful Parlor Stove, got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at BRANDRIFF'S

1853 **FORT WAYNE** 1853

STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB C BOWSER. JOSEPH STORY.

BOWSER & STORY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,

Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses.

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING.

Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Sheais, &c.,

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, al. on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any establishment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.

Cash paid for old Castings and Brass.

Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. v16

HUGH B. REED,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies.

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 9, 1852. H B. R.

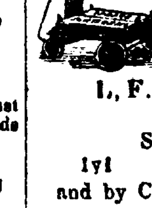
Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!

20 PIECES two and three ply Carpets of beautiful colors and patterns.

5 pieces Stair Carpets and Rugs Mattings, plain and figured, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4.

OIL CLOTHS of splendid patterns and width, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4, which will be sold cheaper than ever by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

August 10th, 1855.



FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

SCALES.

L. F. & S. BURGESS, AGENTS,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by FAIRBANKS & CO.

1yl 189 Broadway, N. Y.

and by COMPARET, HUBBELL, & Co. Fort Wayne Ind.

BLINDS AND SASH

CHEAPEST AT HOME.

MAKERS of *Blinds* in Toledo and other places, and their agents here represent their work *cheaper* than any made here. To those in want of such articles, we would say we are prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at prices that will compare *all the time* with any made abroad, and respectfully invite a call. HUMPHREY & HURD.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41.

The Latest Financial News

From New York

IS that owing to the scarcity of money, Goods can be bought very low, and that

SCHWEGMAN

has laid in a tremendous stock, which he will almost give away to his customers.

He is now opening his assortment, which includes all kinds of

Fall and Winter Goods,

DRESS GOODS of all the newest styles, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, Jeans, Linseys and Flannels, and every description of FANCY GOODS.

Groceries.

A large Stock at reduced Prices.

Hardware, Queensware, Wooden Ware, Nails, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Oct. 31, 1857.

The Golden Prize

FOR

ILLUSTRATED. **1858.** ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An imperial Quarto containing *eight pages or forty columns* of entertaining reading matter: and *elegantly illustrated* every week.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money!

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift
One copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts
One copy for three years,	5 00 and 3 gifts
One copy for five years,	8 00 and 5 gifts

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies 1 year	$5 00, and 3 gifts
Five copies 1 year	8 00, and 5 gifts
Ten copies 1 year	15 00, and 10 gifts
Twenty-one copies 1 year	30 00, and 21 gifts

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2 Packages of Gold containing	$500 00 each
5 do do do	200 00 each
10 do do do	100 00 each
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00 each
20 Gold Watches	75 00 each
50 do	60 00 each
100 do	50 00 each
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35 00 each
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00 each
500 Silver Watches	10 00 to 25 each
1000 Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞ All communications should be addressed to BECKET & Co., 48 and 40 Meffat Building, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

** Specimen copies sent free. 13m19

FORT WAYNE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTE

Phœnix Block cor. Main & Calhoun Sts. C. V.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution, from his experience and success as a Teacher and Practical Book Keeper, has no hesitation in saying that the facilities here afforded to young men for qualifying themselves for the counting room, and various other mercantile pursuits are unsurpassed by any similar institution in the Union.

The course of instruction is thorough and practical, embracing Book-keeping by single and double Entry, and its application to every department of trade, as now practised by the most accomplished and experienced accountants (taught on an entirely new and successful plan, enabling the student to become much more selfreliant, in less time than any other plan,) Commercial law, Mercantile Correspondence, Commercial calculation, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c.

The system of Penmanship adopted in this institution is unrivaled, giving a free and easy use of the hand and pen, thereby enabling the student to effect any style of writing. Young ladies and gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for teachers, will save much time and expense by securing this system, taught in no other institution in the West

The thorough and extensive course of Instruction, combined with the elegance, beauty and convenience of the rooms, the highly qualified teachers, and pleasant and healthy location, renders this the most attractive institution to all who may desire an accomplished commercial education.

Being impressed with the necessity of Ladies acquainting themseves more thoroughly with business transactions, the Principal has fitted up apartments with neatness, elegance and convenience, expressly for them.

The ladies Department is entirely separate from the male, having separate entrances from the street, and will remain permanently conected with the Institution.

Students are taught individually, and not in classes therefore they can enter at any time, and advance in the ratio of their capacity.

TUITION:

For full Commercial Course, including Practical Penmanship $25,00
For same with Ornamental Penmanship 3,00

☞ Catalogues sent on application

C J DIETRICH, Prin.

Ft. Wayne, Feb. 16 tf—33

JOHN ORFF S. LACEY.

EMPIRE MILLS,

AT ST. MARY'S AQUEDUCT,

FORT WAYNE.

THE subscribers having taken the Stone Mills, lately occupied by S Edsall, are prepared to do a general Milling and Custom Business. Flour delivered in any part of the City free of charge. Orders can be left either at the Mill or at Orff's Store No. 8.

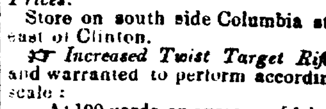
Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Shipstuffs, &c., on constantly on hand.

The highest Market Price paid for good sound Wheat.

ORFF & LACEY.

Feb 1, 1856 y—

GUNS! GUNS!



South side of **Columbia St.,** *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Guns Revolvers and Colt's Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials at *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed scale:

At 100 yards, an average of 1 inch each shot.
200 " " 2½ "
300 " " 5 "
400 " " 8 "

Aug. 27 SMITH & Co. y—8

Steam Elevators,

Corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane

FORT WAYNE.

PRATT & Co. having bought the Warehouse and Mill lately occupied by Little& McCulloch, are prepared to do a

Commission & Forwarding Business,

and will promptly attend to all goods and produce entrusted to them.

Superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

The highest price paid for Grain and produce.

Fort Way 18th, 1855. v46

A LARGE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Stripes, for sale cheap by GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glass ware, at

Oct 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

FEATHERS—500 lbs. Live Geese Feathers. H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

April 14, 1857.

GROCERIES.

IN the line of Groceries, we will undersell the Jews and Gentiles, both—Tea, 50 cts; Molasses 75 cts; Sugar, 10 a 12½ cts; Coffee, 12½ cents. Call in and get a bargain while they are going.

Oct. 10, 1857, GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

TRIMMINGS—The richest and handsomest assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, Braids, Gimps, and other Fancy Goods ever brought to Fort Wayne, can now be found at J. & C. ORFF'S.

1000 LBS. Colored and White CARPET WARP. H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PRINTING PAPER.

HILL & JACOBS keep on hand, the following sizes of Printing paper of superior quality:—22x32, 22x34, 24x34, 24x36, 25x38, 26x40.

Fort Wayne, May 8th, 1857

PRINTING INK.

JUST received at HILL'S BOOK STORE, a full supply of Lightbody's celebrated News Ink in 25lb, 30lb and 60lb kegs.

Calhoun street, Dec 1856.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 18—No 42 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858 WHOLE No 1296

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—*Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the Agency of the

Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

IS prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

$300,000,

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17.

General Insurance Agency,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ætna Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital $500,000.
MERCHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. Co
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania —Capital $100 000
STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co.
Ogdensburgh, N.Y.—Capital $150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

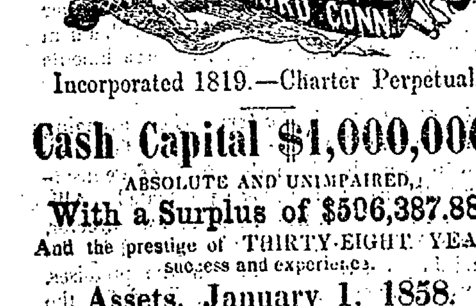
HOUGH & JONES, *Agents.*

May 17th, 1855. y46

By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance.

—BY THE—



Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED,

With a Surplus of $506,387.88.

And the prestige of THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' success and experience.

Assets, January 1, 1858.

	Cash in hand and Deposites in Hartford Banks,	$348 123 69
	Cash in transit and Agents' hands,	166 872 05
	Money due the Companie, secured by Mortgage,	5 418 04
	Real Estate unincumbered,	47 653 42
	Bills Receivable,	35 177 18
		Market Value.
102	Bonds 6, 7 & 10 per cent interest annually,	102,000 00
657	Shares Railroad Stock,	54,446 00
50	do. Connecticut River Co. Stock,	1,250 00
50	do. Stafford Bank "	5,000 00
50	do. Waterbury Bank " "	5,000 00
36	do. Providence " "	1,800 00
2300	do. Hartford " "	199 060 00
6985	do. New York " "	500 602 50
15	do. Jersey City " "	1 425 00
100	do. U S Trust Co. N. Y. "	10 000 00
150	do. N Y L I and Trust Co. "	22 500 00
		$1 506 337 88
	TOTAL LIABILITIES: Unsetled Claims not due,	$173,926 84

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID,

Upwards of $11,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Co., in the past 38 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurrance of DWELLINGS *and Contents for terms of 1 to 5 years.*

The progress of this corporation have been stable and uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and storm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sweeping conflagrations and maritime disaster. Being long established on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit system effect us in no material particular.

During "hard times" the security of reliable Insurance is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

6m34 JOHN HOUGH Jr. Agent.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the State.
Office—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office.

WM. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P. Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery.
Office—Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will attend to the Collection, Adjustment or Securing of Debts, the payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of titles in any part of Indiana.
Office—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

W. S. SMITH. W. W. STEVENS.

SMITH & STEEVENS,

Attorneys at Laws

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and the proceeds promptly paid over.

Sale or purchase of Real Estate negotiated.

OFFICE—Over City Auction Store. 36

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS,

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

No. 2 Phenix Block, Calhoun Street,
(next door to the Sentinel Office.)
p6m19 FORT WAYNE.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. G. W. BOWEN,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

Residence on Barr street, office on Calhoun street, Opposite the Public Square.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

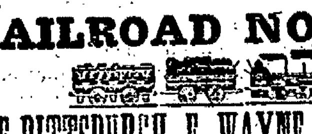
Dr. C. S. Smith.

Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.
Fort Wayne, July 7th. y—1

HOMŒOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged.

RAILROAD NOTICE.



THE PITTSBURGH, F. WAYNE & CHICAGO

Railroad Company

WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment, is prepared to transport Passengers and Freight from

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,

And all places West and South-West,

With a great degree of regularity and expedition.

The fact that this road forms a direct and consolidated line between PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO, is a sufficient guarantee that its Trains will make time, and connections with Trains on other Roads.

Change of Time.

GOING WEST

PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

	Mail.	1st Express	2d Express
Pittsburgh,	5 30 A M	2.15 P M	8 45 A M
Crestline,	12 00 M	10.30 P M	10 30 P M
FT. WAYNE,	7 15 P M	5 45 A M	5 45 A M
Reach Chicago.	3 35 A M	2.00 P M	

The 8.45 A M Train from Pittsburgh being a train for local business, is overtaken at Crestline by Express train from Pittsburgh at 2 15 P M.

All Trains make close connections at CRESTLINE for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS.

Also at FORT WAYNE with Trains on Wabash & Western Railroad for *Lafayette, Central Illinois,* and *St. Louis.*

Also at Forest with trains on the M. R. & L. E R. R.

RETURNING.

	1st Express.	Mail.
From Chicago,	6 00 A M	8 45 P M
FT. WAYNE,	2 15 P M	5.30 A M
Crestline,	8 54 "	1.00 P M
Arr. Pittsburgh,	6 00 A M	8 50 P M

Making close connections with trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Trains from St Louis; Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Columbus make close connections a Crestline with all returning trains. At Fort Wayne trains from St Louis, Central Illinois, Lafayette, and intermediate places, connect with above trains. At Forest, connections are made with trains to and from Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave New Brighton for Allegheny City at 6.30 A M, 1 36 P.M. and 6 05 P M.
Leave Allegheny City for New Brighton at 10 00 A.M. and 5 00 P.M.

Baggage checked through, and no charge for handling.

For tickets and further information apply to A T Johnson, Agent, at the Great Western Railroad Office, directly on the corner, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or to Geo. Parkin, Passenger Station, Penn Street, between Wayne and Canal; B F Patrick, No. 30 Dearborn Street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, or to the Agents at the Stations on the line.

All Trains stop at Fort Wayne 15 minutes.—Remember above is *leaving* time.

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen. Pas'gr Agent.
D. W. BOSS, Pass'gr Ag't Chicago.
JOS. H. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.
March 29th, 1858. y51

New and Direct Route

FROM

Toledo to St. Louis,

Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all points in the West.

TOLEDO WABASH, & WESTERN RAILROAD

No change of Cars or Baggage between Toledo and St. Louis.

ON and after Monday, October 26th, 1857, Trains will leave Fort Wayne as follows:

GOING WEST,
Mail Express.......... 7.10 A.M.
New York & St. Louis Express.... 7 20 P. M.
GOING EAST,
New York & St. Louis Express.... 4.30 A.M.
Mail Express,.... 12 45 P M.

Passengers by either of those trains go through to St. Louis without change of Cars, *an advantage not possessed by any on the route.* These trains make close connections at State Line with Great Western Railroad, for *Springfield, Naples, Decatur,* &c.

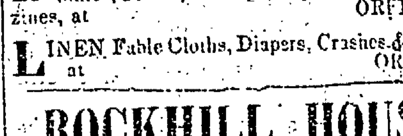
The Railroad is built and equipped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT, is not exceeded by any route to St. Louis.

The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 7 10 A M, connects at Peru with Morning Train of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, for Indianapolis, and at Indianapolis with *all the Roads leading from that point.*

Trains leaving Fort Wayne at 4.30 A M make close connections at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, for *Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York* and *Boston*

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily between Toledo, State Line and Fort Wayne.

GEO. H. BURROWS, Gen Sup't.
Toledo, Oct. 24, 1857.

1858.  1858.

J. S. HILL. A. M. ORBISON

HILL & ORBISON,

(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,)

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS

FORT WAYNE, IA.

115 PIECES RED FLANNEL at ORFF'S

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD CLOTHS at ORFF'S

SATTINETTS, Jeans, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linseys & Fall Cloths, at ORFF'S

BLACK and Colored Dress Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpaccas and Bombazines, at ORFF'S

LINEN Table Cloths, Diapers, Crashes & Sheeting at ORFF'S

ROCKHILL HOUSE,

By PHILO RUMSEY,

Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

January 20th, 1855. y26

MAYER HOUSE,

Formerly Palo Alto

H. B. GARTIN, Proprietor,

FORT WAYNE, IND.,

Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets.

Omnibus to convey passengers to and from the Cars. y2

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
JONAS W. TOWNLEY. ROBERT TOWNLEY.

BOOKS!

McDONALD'S TREATISE

On the Law relating to the

Powers & Duties

OF THE

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES of the State of Indiana.

Just received at HILL & JACOBS',
February 12. Calhoun st.

HUMPHREY & HURD

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

HEREBY give notice to their friends and all whom it may concern, that they manufacture to order at their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill House, *Doors, Blinds Window Sash,* and all other kinds of work usually in their line of business. Having the most extensive assortment and the very best of machinery driven by steam of any establishment in this vicinity, they are prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and at the lowest prices. Give us a call.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41

COFFEE by the sack to sell at PIERR'S.

Dr. W. D. STEWART

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has returned to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, where he will continue to practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Residence north side of Berry street, two doors west of the 2d Presbyterian Church. Office on Clinton street, immediately over the Post Office.

May 21, 1857. y44

D. J. HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation Flatulency, Loss of Appetite or any Billious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels producing Cramps Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c.

All of these ills yield like magic to its vilifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles,

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first introduction of "Dr. J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" to the public, and such has been the success of this article after its tested efficacy by a discriminating public, that during the last year nearly half a million bottles were sold, with a continuous demand in excess of the supply with all the facilities the proprietors have been able to command in its preparation.

Are you dyspeptic? Then take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you billious? Try one bottle of these Bitters, and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation? Remove the cause by the free use of these Bitters.

Have you fever and ague? How many thousands in the West and South have been cured of this constitution destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters!

All should try this great Antidote. We venture to affirm that, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur: therefore, no family consulting their own interest can afford to do without it.

A WORD TO THE LADIES

In recommending to your use Dr J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but just to state that as a simulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to periodical stages, which are of times attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for crampts in stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in fruits, vegetables, ice creams, &c, it is certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it.

One wineglassful taken three times each before meals, or half the quantity if the patients are in a weak condition, and increased in proportion to their strength, will be found a great tonic agent, which all will appreciate when personally satisfied of the facts, as they will be by giving the Bitters one trial.

CAUTION

Carefulness should be our study, but more particularly when the health is at stake. Since these Bitters have, from their medical qualities, become so popular, there have been a great many concoctions called Stomach Bitters, and often represented to be the same in virtue as Dr. Hostetter's; palmed upon the public. Be careful of these villainous compounds! Our Bitters are put up in square quart bottles, and covered with the patent metallic cap, stamped "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," and Dr J Hostetter blown on the glass. All others are imitation.

For sale at Fort Wayne, by
SMITH & BRACKENRIDGE. WALL & MEYER,
H. B. REED, H. G. WAGNER.
Nov 7, 1856. y19

B. W. OAKLEY

Will give his exclusive attention to the

HARDWARE BUSINESS,

and will keep always on hand a superior assortment of HARDWARE well selected to suit this market, and of the best quality. He will sell at *reasonable prices*; and it will give him great pleasure to serve his old friends and make himself useful to the public generally in his line of business. He is prepared to fill all orders correctly and with dispatch.

In his stock may be found
Scythes, Sneths, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Sickles, &c.
IRON of all sizes.
Cast, Blister, German and Spring STEEL
Nails, Brads, Spikes, &c.
Mattocks, Picks, & Grub-Hoes.
Vices, Anvils, Bellows, & Screw Plates.
Bench and Moulding Planes.
Socket, Mortice, and Firmer Chisels.

A superior assortment of

Saddlery Ware

of all kinds, Enameled Leather and Cloths, and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS generally.

Machine Stretched Leather Belting, Vulcanized Rubber Belting and Packing, and a large stock of

Shelf Hardware.

In short, all articles kept in the Hardware line.
June 27th, 1857. y—52

Drug Store Removed!

THE subscriber has removed his establishment, styled APOTHECARIES' HALL, to

No. 83 Columbia street,

directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his old customers, and as many new ones as will be pleased to call.

His stock consists of

DRUGS,

French, English and American Chemicals. Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids, Dye Woods, etc

—also—

BRANDIES AND WINES

of foreign importation, and warranted pure.

Agency of Orum & [illegible] and New York Teeth Manufacturing Co's ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Gold and Tin Foil, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded at all hours.

March 38. J. U. WINSLOW.

R. WILLIAMS, A. C. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Fruit, Glass, Nails, Woodenware,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, &c.,

No. 85 Columbia street,
FORT WAYNE IND.

MERCHANTS supplied with Groceries of all kinds, on as favorable terms, all things considered, as can be purchased in *any market*

All orders filed with dispatch. &c.

Jan. 17, 1857. 1y29

COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

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WE receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, Wabash, & Western Railroads, and by the Wabash & Erie Canal, and deal in all kinds of

PRODUCE,

Salt, Fish Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, Glass, Coal, &c.

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Fairbank's Celebrated Scales

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For Sporting and Blasting purposes. And for

Peacock & Son's Steel Plow.

Our Warehouse is well located on the Canal Basin at the east end of Columbia street, at the termination of the side track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railroad.

Fort Wayne, April 4, 1857.

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Bookseller & Stationer,

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School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers; Fancy Articles, &c.

Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOOK BINDING promptly executed.

FRESH TAMARINDS just received and for sale by J. U. WINSLOW. 83 Columbia street.

POETRY.

For the Sentinel.

Take Back Thy Love!

Take back thy love, be once more free,
I cannot wed thee now,
For I before despair have knelt
And all its wild relief have felt,
And still to it I bow.

Take back thy love, it should not be,
Around thy gentle head
That I must bring a cloud of care,
And bid it ever hover there,
As will be if we wed.

Take back thy love, no longer give
The worship of thy heart,
To one that does not fondly cling
To coming time, and feel the spring,
That kindling hopes will start.

Take back thy love, and seek to gain
A happier heart than mine,
That will more gladly court the strife
Which must beset the path of life,
Then with theirs mingle thine.

For the Sentinel.

THE PAST.

Oh, speak to me not of the hours fled,
Of the dark and the dreary past;
Of time that sleeps with the peaceful dead,
Of hopes that could never last.

Oh, breathe not a word that would stir again
This heart from its tranquil rest;
For each backward tho't can but bring me pain,
The future alone make blest.

But tell me of years that are yet untold,
Where skies more bright may be;
And tell me of joys that may yet unfold,
Of happiness held for me.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the School Law, on a Petition for Re-hearing.

THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE v. JENNERS. PERKINS J.—In this case an earnest petition for a re-hearing has been filled; and, while the Court consider that the question involved has been so fully presented in the opinions delivered in previous cases in which it had arisen, that its re-examination is a work of supererogation; yet, respect for the able counsel who ask the re-hearing; and for the people of the cities and towns who are so deeply interested in the subject, induces us to depart from the usual practice, in cases where the court is satisfied with the decision rendered, of simply overruling the petition, and to again briefly review the points presented.

The constitution of Indiana ordains that the General Assembly shall "provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all." Sec. 1, Art. 8. It also ordains that that "Assembly shall provide for the election by the voters of the State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction." Sec. 8, Art. 8. Now the question presents itself, what is the meaning to be given to these constitutional provisions?

Judge Horey, himself a prominent member of the Convention that framed them, as was Judge Pettit, who decided the case at bar below, in delivering the opinion of this Court in Greencastle township, &c., v Black, in 1854, said:

"It was evidently the intention of the farmers of the Constitution to place the common school system under the direct control and supervision of the State, and make it a *quasi* department of the State government."

Judge Stuart, in the same case said:

"Common schools are thus to be established as a State institution, under the Superintendent of Public Instruction as its official head, and to be supported as to tuition, by State funds."

Judge Gookins, in delivering the opinion of the Court in 1856, in Quick v. Springfield township said:

"The people of the State were seeking by a Constitution to devise a system which should convey the means of instruction (in common schools) equally to every child in the State."

And again, in Quick v. Whitewater township the Court said that the Constitution had "made (the common school) education of the children of the State a public duty of the State."

And again in 1857, in Adamson v. the Auditor, &c., the Court said:

"According to the decision in Greencastle township v. Black, 5 Ind, 557, the provisions in that law (the school law) authorizing township trustees to assess taxes for paying teachers of common schools, is unconstitutional because the power of voting taxes for that purpose is vested by the Constitution in the Legislature alone. As to such taxes the law must be uniform throughout the State. Quick v. Whitewater township, 7 Ind. R. 560. Quick v. Springfield township id. 636."

Thus far the case rests upon the provisions of the Constitution we have quoted. They enjoin one general uniform system of common schools; which, to such, all admit, must operate alike in town and country. No other provision was needed in that instrument to produce such a system.

But it does contain another provision, viz: that the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law providing for the support of common schools. Sec. 25, Art 4.

And the question arises: Why was that prohibitory section inserted? To what was it addressed? What was its design? It was not to establish a general system of common schools for that had already been plainly provided for. What was its object? What could it be addressed to but city and town schools? We can not suppose that in so carefully considered an instrument as a State Constitution, it was inserted without aim, without some meaning. Why was it?

The question is easily answered, when considered in the light of history. Under our former Constitution, we had had two systems of common schools, the general and the local, had broken down the general system, and neither had flourished. See Greencastle township v. Black *supra.* This was an evil distinctly in the view of the convention which framed the new constitution; and it was determined that the two systems should be continued, strengthened by additional aids, and that the counteracting local system should go out of existence—should cease.

We have said that under the former constitution, the local school system broke down the general one; and the same would be the result were both tolerated under the present Constitution. An ordinary amount of knowledge of human nature and the motives that govern legislative bodies, must suffice to convince any one of this fact. The constituents of members representing counties having towns and cities, which had adopted the local system would, to a great extent prefer to have no other to interfere with that; they would have no interest in keeping up the general system; and hence their representatives would naturally unite with the enemies of that system in the Legislature, to render it inefficient, merely nominal; and, under such influences, it would wither if not die.—While, on the other hand, if to obtain schools their own constituents, they were compelled to vote them to all the people of the State, the efficiency and permanency, as well as equality and uniformity of the general system would be maintained.

The question next occurs, in the act of 1855, authorizing cities and towns to pay teachers of common schools by taxation of the citizens, a local law?

The Court is not insensible in the difficulty of determining, in many cases under our Constitution, what constitutes such a law. The question is often one of much embarrassment; and few authorities are found to aid in its solution. But in the present case, it would seem that there could be but little difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion. The subject of the act of 1855 it will be observed, is not the organization of city and town corporations, but the maintenance of public or common schools, and taxation for that purpose. And we have seen that common schools as a whole, are made a State institution—a system co-extensive with the State, embracing within it, every citizen, every foot of territory, and all the taxable property in the State. The whole territory of the State is divided into school districts, under the general school system including the towns and cities—they are school districts. Now a law that is less general than the single subject upon which it is to operate, cannot as a general rule, certainly, be a general law. But, on the other hand, if it be as general as that subject, it certainly will, as a general rule, be a general law.

Here as we have seen, the subject is common schools. The subject embraces all the persons and all the property of the State. Yet this law of 1855, operates, and is designed to operate only upon a portion of the persons and property of the State, to be operative only in a part of the school districts. The State is divided into districts for school purposes. The cities and towns from a part of the districts, and must do so, to render the school system general and uniform. Now suppose the school law in terms provided that taxation for common schools, and the management of the system should be uniform except in that portion of the school districts situated in towns and cities; but that in such districts, a tax, additional to that levied in the rural districts, might be imposed, and a different organization and management of the schools adopted, would any one pretend that the law thus framed was uniform in its operation as required by the constitution; and not local? See the State v. Barbee, 3 Ind, 258. Yet such is the school law of the State if the act of 1855 is a part of it, for the additional taxes levied by cities and towns for town purposes, are levied only by virtue of that law of the state especially authorizing them. It constitutes one law, one scale of taxation, for one part of the school districts, and another for the other part. But here we are met with the argument that cities and towns are, in a measure, independent governments, *imperia to imperio* and may be indefinitely endowed with the power of taxation.

We admit that great powers may be conferred upon municipal corporations for corporate purposes within constitutional limits. The city of Aurora, v. West, 9 Ind., 74. But the State cannot confer upon such corporations the right to do what the constitution forbids to be done by any power in the State.

Yet by the law of 1855, an attempt to confer such right is made. The constitution provides that common or free public schools shall be supported by State taxation alone—supported as a State system, by a uniform and general law.—Taxes, therefore, levied for the support of such schools, are levied for a state purpose, not a city or town purpose. Now if the constitution requires all taxes for such purpose to be levied by a general, uniform law, operating alike upon all the persons and property, of the State, and forbids the passage of any other, can the state authorize municipal corporations to raise taxes for such State purpose, in addition to these raised by the general law of the State, thus destroyed the uniformity of the school system and taxation, for its support, and evading the Constitutional restriction? If so, surely constitutional checks are worthless. We have not been able as yet, to reconcile our consciences to this mode of trifling with the fundamental law of the State.

The State Legislature cannot charter towns and cities to carry on common schools. They must be carried on by a State. Can the Legislature, under our constitution charter cities and towns with the power to create banks?

Here we might close this opinion; but it is due, perhaps, to counsel, that we should notice, two or three inconveniences which it is suggested must arises from this decision.

1. It is claimed that it will annihilate all colleges and academies. This is not so. The constitution limits the general legislation, involved in this decision to common schools. Colleges, academies, and charitable associations, are not included within the ordinary or technical meaning of the term common schools. The State is left, by her constitution, free to encourage education, to any extent she may deem expedient, by such agencies.

2. It is said if cities and towns cannot tax for common schools neither can they for streets, &c. This is not so. The Constitution says laws on the subject of highways shall be general. It does not so provide as to streets, and a highway is not a street, either technically or in common pariance. This has been judicially settled by this court. The Common Council of Indianapolis v. Croas, 7 Ind., 6.

And here we cannot refrain from using the example put to illustrate the correctness of the decision we have made. The Constitution says there shall be one general uniform system of common schools for all the children of the State, and that no local law shall be passed on the subject.

The Constitution does not say that there shall be one general system of highways extending into every part of the State, and that there shall be no local laws for opening, working on, and laying out highways, where highways may be needed. The Constitution enjoins no system of highways, but regulations as to working &c. Statutory highways are not needed in cities, because streets there take their places, and streets are recognized in the Constitution and Statutes, as existencies distinct from highways: 1, R. S p. 52; 2 R. S, p. 339. A general law for highways where they are needed, like one touching county seats, need only be as general as the particular subject matter, to comply with the Constitution.

3. It is said that schools cannot be kept up in cities without city taxation. We are unable to see why. As the proceeds of taxation are, or may be, drawn from the treasury of the State *per capita,* that is, upon the heads of the children, cities would seem to have the advantage, as the great mass of floating population is within their limits. All this, however, is matter for legislative regulation within constitutional restrictions. It is not a question for the Court.

4. The Court is charged in annuling this law with disrespect to the Legislature which enacted it. The Court knows its duty, touching this point, and will not hesitate to do it. It is the duty of the Court to respect the acts of the other departments of the Government, to regard them, *prima facie,* as legal to hesitate long, and weigh them well before it overthrows them. Those acts constitute, in the language of Judge McKinney, in Headly v. The Board of Commissioners, &c., 4 Blackf. 116, "persuasive arguments;" still they are but arguments, and do not absolve the court from the obligation to think for itself and decide for itself, in testing them by the paramount law of the land to which they must conform. See Noel v. Ewing, 9 Ind. 37. Maze v. the State, 4 Ind., 342. Beebe, v. the State, 6 Ind., 501. Whitcneck, v. the Indianapolis, &c., Co., 8 Ind., 217.

Another position, briefly alluded to in the former opinion in the case, was urged against the validity of the school tax, viz.: that Lafayette was not a legal corporation. It is said, the general law of 1857, for the incorporation of cities is unconstitutional, for want of uniformity in the mode of their organization.

We shall not extend our opinion by elaborating this point. The sea contemplates, as existing at the time of its passage, four classes of municipal corporations, that might desire or be compelled, to avail themselves of its provisions

1. Towns under the management of Trustees.
2. Towns under the management of a Common Council.
3. Cities incorporated with special charters under the old Constitution, and continuing to act under such incorporation. See the City of Aurora v. West, Supra.
4. Cities acting under the previous general laws for the ikcorporation of cities.

These corporations differed in various particulars one of which was the officers by which they were governed. Certain steps were to be taken in some of them to bring them under the general law. There could not be uniformity in the officers who were to take these steps, because it did not in fact, exist in the corporate officers of the different corporations; for example, one town had a Trustee, one a Common Council, &c., and there necessarily existed diversity to that extent, in making the movements necessary to bring themselves under a uniform system of government. This diversity renders neither the law nor the organizations under it void.

The petition is overruled with cost.

The Late Kansas Constitutional Convention.

That body, we are advised by telegraph, adjourned on the 3d inst, after having adopted a constitution, to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection in May. If that convention was a legal body, we do not see why the constitution made by it should not, if ratified by the people, supersede the Lecompton instrument. Under the Democratic doctrine, that the people have at all times the right to alter or abolish their form of government, the people of Kansas, acting through the prescribed forms of law, could supersede the Lecompton Constitution by a new one, if that was their will. But great doubt is thrown upon the validity of the late convention. That doubt deterred hundreds of Free State men from voting for delegates; and the Pro slavery men, for the same reason, refused to vote altogether.

The organic law of the Territory—the Nebraska Kansas Act—requires every bill that shall have passed the Legislature to be presented to the Governor for his signature. If he shall not return such bill within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjourning, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. It appears that the bill for the Constitutional Convention was presented to Governor DENVER on the 11th of February, and the Assembly adjourned on the 13th February, the Governor not having in the mean time approved of the bill. The question then arose, had the Governor three days after the day on which the bill was presented to him, or must the day on which it was presented be counted as one of the three?

That clause of the organic law was copied from the Constitution of the United States, except that, in the latter, ten days are allowed the President. Judge BLACK, Attorney General, says, in a recent opinion, that the practice of the General Government has been to exclude the day on which a bill was presented to the President, from the ten, and that such is the construction put by courts of law on contracts and statutes, is being universally understood and accepted, as law, that a fractional part of the day from which time is computed cannot be computed at all. The opinion of Attorney General BLACK is that the law calling the convention was not legally passed, and that the convention was not a legal body.

It is singular that nothing seems to be done up legally in Kansas. In this case it would appear that the Legislature purposely worked the thing so as to make the legality of the convention doubtful, and thereby continue the strife and confusion which has existed from the beginning in the Territory. The negro constitution is, therefore, in as bad a condition at any of its predecessors, with the exception of the Lecompton, which was a legal proceeding throughout.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Issue Made up.—It will be seen that the Senate has promptly joined issue with the House on the Kansas measure. It refused yesterday to concur with the House in its amendment by the decided majority of ten

Thus is the issue between the two houses complete; and there must be a conference and agreement on one bill or the other, or the whole measure must fall.

It is impossible for the Senate to agree with the House in its amendment Besides other insuperable objections which have already been exposed in regard to the Crittenden *projet,* there is a new feature inserted by Mr. Montgomery which is positively unconstitutional. The proposition that a Territory may form a constitution and be admitted into the Union under it by proclamation of the President without any supervision of the Constitution by Congress, is so palpably violative of the express letter of the constitution that we are confident the Senate can never agree to it—It is for "the Congress" to admit new States and guarantee to the Union that their governments shall be republican. It is not for the President or any other functionary or tribunal to execute this delicate and responsible trust.

The issue is therefore between the Senate's bill and no measure at all: which is none other than an issue between an immediate and effectual settlement of this chronic, corroding and exasperating agitation, and an aggravation and continuance of it indefinitely. Such is the alternative presented to those members of the House that have it in their power to decide this momentous question.—*Washington Union.*

New York Recking with Crime.—The New York papers of Monday were fairly ladened with accounts of desperate and bloody deeds, perpetrated during the two previous days and nights. Deadly assaults, stabbing affairs, common suicides, and the like, attract no particular attention In cases of more magnitude, mention is made by the Herald of the murder of young Samuels, the dangerous stabbing of a boy named McCarty, the probable robbery and murder of a hardware dealer and his son in Williamsburg, the finding at Gowanus of the body of a man named Maguire, who was rightly suspected to have been murdered and made away with about two months since; the death of a man named Foye, who was robbed and beaten a week or two ago at Gowanus, and the discovery of the mutilated body of another man on Rockaway Beach, who was no doubt killed in New York, thrown into the bay, and subsequently cast ashore on Long Island

Side by side with these horrors, we see accounts of the great revival now in progress in that modern Sodom; it is doubtless a great work, but somehow it seems to fail in improving the morals of the people.

Reform in Congressional Debates.—We most heartily indorse the following, which we take from a late number of the Washington Union:

"Until the rule is restored in the House which requires all debate to be addressed to the subject matter under discussion, and until the system of full and indiscriminate reporting at public expense be abolished, we shall have no more Congressional eloquence of the olden sort. If reporting at public expense were abolished we should see in print only such speeches as make good reading and are worthy of the types. If debate were rigidly confined to the subject under discussion we should have genuine debate from only the few capable of debate; we should have no more essay reading and rehearing by the hour in the House."

The endless and tiresome political debate, for Buncombe purposes, to the neglect of useful business, which distinguishes every session, has become a great nuisance in legislation, and that Congress, which should adopt rules that would curtail and abridge it, would receive an honorable remembrance from the people. The suggestions of the Union seem sound, and we should like to see them acted upon, as we believe they would accomplish a great and useful reform.

The first railway in Turkey, that from Smyrna to Aidin, which will be about seventy mile in length, and which will open out the rich plateau of Asia Minor, has been begun under what appear to be very favorable auspices considering the novelty of the undertaking and the various problems which had to be practically solved. The Turkish government and the local authorities have shown the best disposition to promote the work, and to prevent extortionate demands for the requisite land; the natives, after a little instruction, making such good "navvies" that no foreign labor will be required; and the middle class willingly become shareholders.

The Wilmot Proviso Abandoned.

The whole politics of this country for four years past has turned upon the pivot of slavery in the Territories. No other question has marked, for any length of time, any distinct division of parties. Know-nothingism had a brief existence; but the other question soon overrode and obliterated it from the party platforms. Slavery in the Territories has been the all-absorbing question, an Aaron's rod swallowing up all others whatever.

This question of slavery in the Territories has had two sides, and presented two practical alternatives. These were, whether Congress was empowered to decide the question by the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, or whether Congress was prohibited from interfering, and the people were to be left free to decide the question in preparing for admission in the Union as States. The first was the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso, as advocated by the black republican party; the second was the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as advocated by the democracy.

Upon this issue have the contests of the two parties been conducted for four years past. They have been excited, bitter and uncompromising in the last degree. There has been no changing of front, no shifting of positions, by either of the parties during all the war, they have waged against each other.

But within the last week the question has suddenly assumed a new aspect. The black republicans have suddenly dropped and abandoned the Wilmot proviso. They have not only forsaken their own doctrine, but they have adopted the antagonist doctrine; and now claim a more perfect and consistent devotion to popular sovereignty than that of the democratic party itself. The unanimous black-republican organization in Congress have cast their votes in favor of a bill expressly submitting the slavery question to the decision of the popular vote in Kansas. The black-republican press sustain the vote, and make no concealment of their sudden conversion from the Wilmot Proviso principle to that of popular sovereignty.

The New York Times treats the matter with levity. It warns us that "there is great danger that the opposition may steal this democratic thunder, and appropriate it solely and exclusively to their own uses. They have already *secured the author of it,* and they are very likely to *adopt the principle itself.*

The Tribune is less unreserved. It exclaims, with dogged defiance, "We take your Lecompton constitution, *eternal slavery and all,* provided *the people do not see fit* to reject it, and form a new one instead."

And John Wentworth's Chicago Democrat wants to have a grand jubilee over the conversion of its party to the doctrine of popular sovereignty: "Let us have a rousing convention. Let the old and the young come. Let not only the old liberty men but the converts come. Let us give Douglas and the thousands of democrats who are dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan's administration a cordial welcome into the republican ranks, and let us stand or fall upon the principles of the platform on which John C. Fremont was nominated for President!"

Long John's ideas are confused, in the ecstasy of his joy. He thinks the "new converts" from the democracy have come over to his principle. But his party in Washington and his colleagues of the New York press consider that they have gone over to popular sovereignty; and this is evidently the true state of the case. We must therefore correct the Chicago enthusiast to some extent. While admitting that Mr. Douglas has deserted to the black-republicans, we cannot but deny that it seems to have been on the condition that they on their part desert the Wilmot Proviso. There has been desertion on both sides. Which desertion has been the most flagrant may admit of doubt. Probably it is more creditable to have deserted the Wilmot Proviso than the democratic party.—*Washington Union.*

Rogues Falling Out.—The Free State Rogues in Kansas are falling out and venting on each other the superfluous indignation which they used to lavish so extravagantly on the "Border Ruffians." The Crusader of Freedom, published by James Redpath, not long since commenced the publication of the Autobiography of Jim Lane, at that time the Commander in chief of the Free State Militia, and the brightest star in the Free State crown. But Redpath and Lane have quarreled, and the editor tells the world that "hereafter no portion of Lane's autobiography will be published in the Crusader of Freedom." He also calls Lane a great many hard names, and accuses him of a great many wicked things. It is a lively snarl and affords a relief to the stale quarrel between the Free State and the Pro slavery party.—*St Louis News.*

Shivered to Splinters.—The "Philadelphia platform" of the Black Republicans has been shivered to splinters. Nothing remains of it. Heretofore the doctrine of that party has been no more slave States, even if all the people residing in them should ask to be admitted into the Union with constitutions sanctioning slavery. But now they have unanimously voted in Congress for the CRITTENDEN bill, which admits Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, provided the people in Kansas vote to accept that constitution. The Lecompton Constitution authorizes slavery, and the Republicans vote for it, only annexing the popular sovereignty clause of the Nebraska Bill as a condition. If the people in Kansas vote to accept the Lecompton Constitution—which would be quite possible if they had a chance—she will become, permanently, a slave State, with the consent of the Black Republicans given beforehand. Their doctrine of no more slave States is now utterly abandoned.—*Cin Enq.*

Don't Propose to Wait.—The Legislature of Minnesota has passed a bill amending the constitution, so that the State executives may be qualified, and enter upon the duties of their respective offices at a specified time, in the event of a longer delay on the part of Congress to recognize Minnesota as a State of the Union. This amendment is to be submitted to the people on the second Monday in April, 1858, provided the State shall not be admitted prior to the time of holding said election. The terms of office will commence on the 1st of May, and continue until January, 1860, except that of the Auditor, who will continue in office until 1861.

Kansas Constitutional Convention.—Judge Black, Attorney General of the U. S. has given his written opinion, in answer to inquiries by Secretary Cass, that if the Governor of Kansas (Denver) failed to return any bill passed by the Territorial Legislature at its last session, such a bill is not a law, unless the Assembly was in session three days after the day on which the bill was presented. It is contented that the Act of said Legislature, authorising the Convention now in session in Kansas for the formation of a new Constitution, is in predicament, and therefore not a law.

The last Legislature of Florida, having provided for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the St John's with those of the Indian river, Governor Perry has appointed commissioners to survey and lay out the work, and they will speedily commence their task. When this work is completed, Florida will have a continuous line of inland navigation for steamboats parallel to the Atlantic sea-shore for nearly her entire eastern coast; and when the Fernandina and Cedar Keys railroad is finished she will have an iron way connecting an Atlantic with a Gulf port through the upper portion of the peninsula.

The Iowa State Treasury in a Bad Way.—We have it from the very best authority, the Burlington Gazette fully corroborating our intelligence, that our State treasury is not in any better condition than it should be. An investigation as to its contents appears to have made some startling disclosures. If we are correctly informed a check for some $60,000 of a certain Banking firm at Davenport, was there found in lieu of about the amount of money which ought to have been there; and we hear further that about $30,000 could not be found nor its absence accounted for.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Journal.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen,

Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Supreme Judges.
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Democratic City Convention.

The democrats of the city of Fort Wayne are requested to meet in their respective Wards, on WEDNESDAY next April 21st, at 7 o'clock P. M., and nominate a Candidate for Alderman in the Ward: and also appoint for each Ward FIVE DELEGATES, to meet in CONVENTION, at the Court House, on SATURDAY next, April 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M., to nominate Candidates for the various offices to be filled at the City Election. The Ward Meetings will be held as follows:

1st Ward, at J. Trentman's Store.
2d " at Court House.
3d " at Seidel's Hall.
4th " at Shaffer's Shop.
5th " at Rockhill House.

By order of City Committee
F. P. RANDALL, *Chair'n.*
April 17, 1858.

CITY ELECTION.—We are desired to announce that Maj. W. H. LINK is a candidate for City Clerk—subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce that our present highly efficient and popular City Marshal, P. McGEE, will be a candidate for re-election—subject, of course, to the decision of the convention.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

CONGRESS.—The House after rejecting the Deficiency Bill, reconsidered the vote, and on Friday the 9th instant passed it—Yeas 110, nays 97.

The Senate having adopted a resolution insisting on a conference with the House on the disagreement on the Kansas Bill, and appointed a committee of conference,—Mr. Montgomery moved that the House adhere to its amendment. Lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. English then moved that the House appoint a committee to confer with the Senate committee, which was carried—Yeas 108, Nays 108. The Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative Of the Indiana delegation, Messrs English, Gregg, Hughes, and Niblack, voted for Mr. English's motion; and Messrs. Case, Colfax, Foley, Kilgore, Pettit, and Wilson against it.

The House committee consists of English, anti-Lecompton Democrat, Stephens, Lecompton Democrat, and Howard, Republican. The Senate committee consists of Green and Hunter, Lecompton Democrats, and Seward, Republican. The joint committee will be equally divided upon the Lecompton issue, three in favor of the Senate bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and three in favor of the Montgomery amendment. Any proposition which a committee thus composed may suggest will undoubtedly meet the concurrence of both Houses.

There is yet a possibility that the two Houses may effect a compromise, and finally settle this question at the present session.

Death of Col. Benton.—The reported death of Col. Benton, in our last, was premature. He however died the next day (Saturday) aged 76 years. His complaint was cancer in the intestines. Notwithstanding his intense sufferings, such was his indomitable energy and will, that he continued laboring at his great work, the Abridgment of the Debates in Congress, until within a few hours of his death, and had the satisfaction of completing it down to the close of Mr. Filmore's administration. Mr. Benton has occupied a conspicuous place in the annals of his country, having been for 30 years in the United States Senate, and for a greater part of that period was one of the leading spirits in that body. With the exception of Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass, he was the last of that distinguished race of statesmen who shed such a lustre in the Senate in the past generation. He was long an ardent and distinguished champion of the democratic cause, and was particularly distinguished for his hostility to the U. S. Bank, and his firm and determined advocacy of hard money. At the time of the defection of Mr. Van Buren he left the democratic party, and pursued an independent course; but was a warm supporter of Mr Buchanan at the late election. The past four or five years he has spent in private life, laboriously engaged in his historical works "Thirty years in the Senate," and his Abridgment of Congressional Debates—two works which will perpetuate his fame and confer a lasting benefit on all who wish to familiarize themselves with the legislative history of our country.

The Missouri Democrat in a brief notice says:

"The man who shed so much lustre upon our State, who so long bodied it forth in the councils of the nation, who was at once the popular and the pride of the democracy of the land in the days of its glory, will no more be seen amongst us. His strong, unbending spirit has at last answered the final summons, and passed forth from among the habitations of men.—Peace be with his ashes. Let charity clothe with kind words his faults, and history record with exultant pride his noble actions—his fearless friendships—his lofty impulses—and his unquailing courage to live, to work, to die. In the grave, the animosities against him will go down to rest, whilst the sturdy and grand elements of his character will live, hereafter, to point new generations the path of duty, and the example of patriotism."

City Election—Our city election will be held on Tuesday, May 4th. The Mayor serves for years, and will not be elected at this election One Alderman for each ward, and all the other city officers except Mayor are to be elected. The council, we presume, intend appointing the School Trustees, as they are not included in the election notice, and the law authorizes them to be either elected by the people or appointed by the Council.

The City Democratic Committee have issued a call for a convention to be held next Saturday evening, to nominate candidates for city officers; meetings are to be held in each ward on the preceding Wednesday, to nominate the Aldermen and appoint delegates to the convention. We hope the ward meetings may be well attended, and we urge the democrats to take a part in the proceedings, and aid in selecting good men for Aldermen, and prudent reliable democrats for delegates to the convention. This is a matter of some consequence to the stability of the party, and has not hitherto received that attention to which it is entitled

ARIZONIA:—The territory on the Gila known as the Gadsden purchase, will probably be organized at the present session of Congress. It is said to be very rich in minerals. Copper and lead abound, but are rather neglected for the metal regarded as more "precious." We see it stated that nine tons of silver have just been shipped from the territory, a fact which might have created a sensation had not more recent discoveries eclipsed it. The latest letters received at Washington claim for the territory the same richness in the gold bearing sands and rocks, as exist in California. The *placers* are represented as very rich in this metal; and the scales and nuggets sent forward to Washington are of the same character as those first found in California. Mr DOUGLAS in his report pays his respects to these facts, and in consequence of them anticipates a speedy settlement of the territory.

Last Saturday and Sunday we were visited with heavy rain—not sufficient, however, to do any mischief, or materially raise the streams. South of us the storm appears to have been more violent. At Indianapolis, Pogue's Run overflowed its banks, carried off several bridges, inundated houses, and did much other damage. White River is reported as overflowing. The storm appears to have been general throughout the south part of this state, and as far west as St. Louis. It was also felt at New Orleans.

The Regulators have commenced operations in our city. Two arrests were made on Thursday night, and the parties held to bail on charges of counterfeiting.

Important to Housekeepers.—It is a matter of some consequence to housekeepers in these hard times to know where to find the best and cheapest goods, and especially those which will keep their color best and wear the longest. This place is undoubtedly C. A. GREY's old store, which has become justly celebrated for furnishing that class of goods. Mr. Grey leaves the more fancy and fragile articles for the fashionable, and pays particular attention to selecting such articles as he can warrant to be durable. and as he always buys for cash, he has the pick of the market, and can sell the best articles as cheap as many do the inferior. He is now opening a very heavy stock of new spring and summer goods, selected with his usual discrimination and taste, and having bought for cash during the prevailing scarcity of that article, he will sell better goods than were ever before offered at such prices.

Messrs. BOSTICK & BOLMAN, are now in full blast, having just received a full assortment of fashionable ready made clothing, and also cloths casimeres, vestings, summer goods of all kinds, &c, which they are ready to make up to measure in fashionable style. They are first-rate clever fellows, "death on *fits*," as the steam-doctor said, and will rig a man out from top to toe in the very best style, and at the lowest prices. All ye whose garments are becoming dilapidated or antiquated, who wish to cut a dash or captivate a fair damsel, call at Bostick and Bolman's, and you will assuredly hear something to you advantage.

Messrs WILLIAMS & HEUSTIS of this city are doing a very heavy wholesale business in the grocery line, as the numerous packages daily shipped off by them abundantly testify They keep a large and well selected stock always on hand, and country dealers are beginning to discover that they can do as well by buying from them as by going to Cincinnati or elsewhere, and save time, trouble, and money in the operation. They have now got a full and fresh stock, well worthy the attention of buyers, and including a large supply of fresh oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits, in fine condition, and which they are selling very low.

Thieme's Clothing Store is becoming one of the institutions of our city. It has done much towards introducing a genteel and fashionable style of dress among our citizens, and has been greatly instrumental in giving them the pre-eminence of being the best dressed, best looking, and most gentlemanly community in the state. They are in receipt of their spring supplies, and are now ready to make up the finest and best of cloths &c in the highest style of fashion, and at the most reasonable prices. Their ready made clothing is all of their own make, and they warrant every article to be of good quality, and far superior to the trash usually brought on from eastern slop shops. Money may be made by calling upon them.

Our European Correspondence.

LONDON, March 18th, 1858.

MR THOS. TIGAR:

Confined to the house with a severe cold, the family at the Zoological gardens, I thought of addressing to you another scrawl, saying something of Florence. We found the city of Tuscany beautifully situated on the Arno, about three-fourths of it being on the north side, which was the site of the ancient town. The portion of the river within the city is crossed by four bridges, all of which at various times suffered more or less from the river's fury. The Arno, generally very low, is fed by mountain torrents (part of the Appenines being within a few miles) It frequently rises to a great heighth in a few hours, inundating the grounds above and below the city. This we saw while there. The population is computed at 116,000. Florence is truly beautifully situated; viewed from the BoboliGardens adjoining the palace of the Grand Duke, its high buildings show to great advantage The villas scattered about the rich plain and the slopes of the hills, all of which seem covered with residences, with the varied forms of the mountains in view add to the charms of the scene. The streets are generally very narrow; the buildings are massive, the basement story is of great solidity, the floors are often supported on arches, and there is little or no wood about them Most of those we saw were laid with thin brick or tile, made for that purpose It is a walled city; but the walls are not of any use as a defence in this day. but prevent any from entering except at specified gates, where the tolls on all kinds of produce are collected; none get within the city, even from the adjoining gardens, but must pay tribute. Some remains of the ancient towers still exist on the walls: they were generally taken away as no longer of use. The gates are decorated with sculptured figures, some of lions, and some of the saints.

The Cathedral is truly a magnificent monument of Tuscan enterprise. It appears the Florentines had determined to erect a building surpassing all others then existing. The length is 500 feet,—the heigth from the pavement to the top of the cross 387, the width of the nave and aisles 128, the height of the nave 153, that of the side aisles 94½ feet. The dome or cupola is octagonal, and is one hundred and thirty-eight feet in diameter and one hundred and thirty-three high; nothing before its erection equalled it. The dome of St Mark's at Venice, and of the Cathedral at Pisa are inferior to it. We are told it served as a model to Michael Angelo for that of St Peter's at Rome (to me the wonder of wonders.) Over the front door on the north side are statues; over the second is an Assumption of the Virgin, and over the door south side The Madonna. The windows are small, not giving, we think, sufficient light; they are of most beautiful stained glass. The impression of its size while in the interior is vast. The floor is various colored marble. Over the principal or largest door, is represented in mosaic the Coronation of the Virgin. The three bronze doors of the baptistry which is near the Cathedral are celebrated. One represents the events in the life of St John; another the principal events of the life of our Saviour; the other the leading events in the old testament, also busts of patriachs and prophets of the Jewish dispensation. The cupola of this baptistry is covered with mosaics, among which in the centre is a very large figure of Christ. The reward of the just and punishment of the wicked are there depicted There is also a most beautiful tomb of one of the Popes,—John the 23d; he was deposed, and being a Florentine by birth, was interred there. All the baptisms of the city, said to be about 4000 per year are performed in this place. The altar table of the baptistry, we did not see: it is of silver, richly ornamented; and is only exposed yearly on the feasts of St John the Baptist. Next in order is the church of Santa Croce, the principal church of the Black Friars in Florence. The first stone of the foundation was laid in 1294: it was 460 feet long, 134 wide across the nave and two aisles, and is the private place of interment of the influential Florentine families. In the west part is a fine window with stained glass representing the descent from the cross. The floor is paved with slabs over tombs; many of the effigies on the oldest are interesting from their peculiar costume; others are inlaid with different colored marble, in a good state of preservation and handsome designs The tomb of John Catrick, Bishop of Exeter, who went on an embassy from Henry V. of England to the Pope MartinV., and died soon after he arrived at Florence, in the centre of the church, is very prominent and is pointed out to all visitors. Beyond the second altar, in the same church, is the tomb of Michael Angelo.—The three sister arts, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture are there represented as mourners. It is said the great artist selected this spot himself, as the resting place of his mortal remains At the third chapel within the church is a fine painting of our Saviour bearing the cross; beyond which there is a monument to Canova, the great modern sculptor, erected at the expense of the Countess of Albany. In this same church is the chapel purchased by the Bonaparte family, in which are the tombs of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and his wife and daughter; the latter was the wife of the only brother of the present Emperor of France

There are numerous other churches, possessing pictures, sculptures, and other works of art, of interest and value, which will repay a visit I did not see half of them, nor would twenty letters do more than give a faint description of those I did see There are several palaces, all of historical interest. The Palazzo Vecchio was erected in 1290 or 1300, as a residence for the superior magistry of the then republic; and afterwards became the palace of Cosimo the 1st, who was the founder of the De Medici Grand Dukes. It contains many fine paintings and statues, and near it is fixed an inscription marking the spot where the house once occupied by AmericusVespucius stood, which Americans view with great interest.

The house of MichaelAngelo is perhaps looked upon by the larger amount of strangers with the most interest of any place in Florence. That family still exists, but one, however, of the race is left—the presentMinister of PublicInstruction. When he dies the family will be extinct. The house is shewn to strangers on Thursdays; it contains a statue of M. Angelo; the furniture he used occupying the same position it did in his lifetime, several of his early paintings, and great many relics of him, among them unfinished drawings and pieces of sculpture.

The Uffoza Gallery, or Gallery Imperial, contains a celebrated collection, the most varied in the world, though less numerous than those of the Vatican or the Louvre in Paris. It is thrown open to the public free of charge every day except Monday. After going up four flights of stairs we enter the outer hall, in which are placed the busts of the Medici family. In the inner hall is the great sculptured figure of the Florentine boar; two noble figures of wolf dogs, full of animation; and several fine statues larger than life. We viewed with interest the busts of the Roman Emperors there collected: two of Julius Cesar, Augustus and his daughter, Julian, Marcus Agrippa, Caligula, Nero as a child and as a man. In the latter the tyrant is evident, Julia, the daughter of Titus, three of Trajan, one of Plotina the wife of Trajan, Adrian, four of Marcus Aurelius, taken at different periods of life, and many others. The names are all given in the catalogue of each gallery. There are several sculptures here by MichaelAngelo; one, St John the Baptist wasted by fasting. The Bacchus and Faun by the same Here too is seen the famed marble statue known as Venus de Medici, which is truly the most beautiful sculptured female form I saw anywhere; nor did I deem it possible that so much beauty could be transferred to marble with such apparent purity.

The paintings are numerous; each of the great masters have works here Corregio's Virgin kneeling in adoration before the infant Saviour, who is sleeping on a part of her drapery; The Virgin & Child in Egypt; The head of St John on the charger; The head of Medusa, thought to be by Raphael; it appears just severed from the body.

In one of the rooms is a portrait of Eleonora, wife of Cosimo de Medici—the same named in my last as murdered by her husband—showing she was of great beauty. In this Gallery is a number of vases of agate, jasper, etc.; a casket of rock crystal on which are engraved the events of the Passions, in 17 compartments; and many others, many of which were found among ruins at different places. There are here portraits of all the great painters. That of Raphael, taken when he was 28 years old, is the most beautiful; you would suppose it too handsome for the original to possess much talent, yet there is something in the appearance that strikes you as divine—There are numerous others, including Michael Angelo Here can be seen the cabinet of Egyptian antiquities, not very large. The four tables of Florentine mosaic, one of which is the richest work of the kind ever made, and employed 22 workmen 25 years to complete it. But enough of this; I must quit describing this gallery of paintings and sculptures, and cabinet of ancient bronzes, showing workmanship at an early day, and proceed to the Petti Palace, near the residence of the Grand Duke, a most splendid and very extensive structure, containing more rare pictures than the other, but not so numerous—This gallery is so fitted up with chairs and ottomans and well heated in cold weather, that it is a luxury to visit it and is daily filled with visitors who are admitted free of charge Here are painters in great numbers taking copies which the GandDuke permits. I saw over 100 of them. The ceilings are painted in frescos. Here is Raphael's celebrated Madonna Della Seggiola far surpassing all his other Madonnas in beauty and grandeur

I must close this hasty sketch, already spun out too long. Florence to those who have experience and speak Italian, is a cheap place to live in winter—gay and lively. Of society I know but little, not having mixed much in it. Here our countryman, Mr. H. Powers, the American Suclptor, resides We became acquainted with him, and found him a most excellent man—a true American. He and his family deserve much to be enabled to return to their country, and I trust they will succeed in carrying out their plans. He would be a credit to any country, to any land, and I am truly proud of his friendship.

From there we went to Rome, of which, and of the route we took to that ancient city, I may write you ere we leave for our home, where of all places on earth I most desire to be.

Yours, A. H.

☞ According to the arrangements of the War Department, there will be, by the 1st of July next, about five thousand efficient troops in Utah to operate against the rebels of Brigham Young. About two thousand of these will be cavalry, the balance artillery and infantry. The Commisary and Quartermaster's Departments are said to be very efficiently organized; and everything has been arranged on such a scale as to convince the Mormons that resistance on their part will be the worst species of folly.

Canadian Affairs.—The people of UpperCanada do not relish their connection with theLower Province in a government union. They are flourishing and prosperous, while the LowerProvince is in a state of stagnation and decay. In three years, ending December, 1856, the sale of public lands amounted in Upper Canada to $2,376,000, while in the Lower Province there was but $84,000 worth sold. There is great difference, too, in the religion and nativity of the inhabitants of the two Provinces. The LowerProvince is inhabited by French Catholics, while the Upper is inhabited by English and Scotch Protestants The act of union is distasteful to the Upper Province in every respect. The revenue of the jointState is nearly all derived from Upper Canada, but a large portion of it is disbursed in the Lower Province If the unequal and offensive union is not dissolved or modified by the Home Government, it may lead in the future to serious results.

The Deficiency Bill Passed.—The House of Representatives, in Congress, after defeating the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, yesterday reconsidered and passed it. Congress could scarcely do otherwise than vote the supplies necessary for the support of the army in Utah. That army was sent there to see the laws faithfully executed, the House itself having officially declared that Utah was in a state of rebellion. The outcry which is now attempted to be made against the President of making war without authority of Congress is ridiculous The President has been roundly abused for not crushing the Mormon rebellion sooner, by some of the same orators and persons who rail at the expense of the expedition and wish to deny the supplies because the President has no authority to make war. He does not make war unless it is forced upon him in defence of the laws, and then it is his duty to do so, for the constitution requires that he shall see the laws faithfully executed. There will be no war unless the Mormons make one by their defiance of Government authority. A constable may use force in the execution of a process from the Court, when he is resisted in his authority There are orators in Congress who talk as if the President's constitutional authority was less than a constable's.—*Phil. Ledger.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

SENATE.—A message from the House was received, announcing its adherence to the amended Kansas Bill, and calling for the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.—Mr Green gave notice that he would call up the KansasBill to morrow, at one o'clock.—Mr Hale presented a petition from the inmates of the Military Asylum at Washington, asking for a subsistence, instead of continuing within the Asylum They complain of the abuses in the Asylum. The petition was referred to a special committee, with power to report by a bill and to send for persons and papers—The Senate then adjourned to attend the funeral ceremonies of Mr Benton.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr Clarke, of Missouri, immediately after the reading of the journal, the House adjourned, in order to afford the members an opportunity of attending the funeral ceremonies of Mr Benton this afternoon.

A FIGHT—Nearly all the members lingered in the hall after the House adjourned, conversing either in groups or in their seats, when they were startled by a fight between Mr Craig of North Carolina, and Mr Helper, author of a book called *The Impending Crisis*, formerly of North Carolina. They had just before been angrily engaged in conversation. Crowds rushed and separated the combatants while they were engaged in dealing heavy blows. Mr Helper was temporarily taken in charge by the Sergeant at arms A number of ladies, who were on the floor at the time, were frightened witnesses of these disgraceful proceedings. A pistol and knife were found on the person of Mr Helper, after being taken into custody. He had, however, made no attempt to use them. At an investigation into the affair, held this afternoon, Senator Hale and Messrs Montgomery and Blair appeared as his counsel. The Justice held the accused to bail to keep the peace.

WASHINGTON, April 13

SENATE.—At one o'clock Mr. Green, without preface, moved that, as the House had disagreed to the Kansas Bill, the Senate should insist on a Conference in lieu of resolving to adhere.——Mr Simmons called for the yeas and nays——Mr. Pugh said, 'How could the Senate insist upon a Committee of Conference after the House had resolved to adhere?'——Mr. Green said that even after the action of the House, it was competent to confer, and it is the practice here, as well as in the English Parliament, to insist on a conference——Mr. Pugh said that it was in order to ask a conference but not to insist. Mr. Hunter said that the course followed since he had sat in the Senate was to insist. The House, if it chooses, can recede from its amendment, and then the original bill would pass——Mr. Green read an instance from parliamentary practice, showing that it was legitimate to insist To meet the case, however, he would make two motions—first to insist, and second to ask a conference A long and desultory debate ensued. The Senate, on Mr Green's motion, resolved to appoint a committee of conference on the Kansas Bill. Yeas 30; nays 24

The committee appointed to confer consists of Messrs Green, Hunter and Seward

Mr. Wilson took up the Telegraph Bill, to the army in Utah, and submitted amendments, modifying the bill to make it more acceptable. Mr. Iverson moved to postpone the matter until December next, which was carried—yeas 28; nays 18.—Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

HOUSE.—The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an auxiliary guard for protection of life and property in Washington city.

The bill was discussed till one o'clock, when on motion of Mr Montgomery, of Pa, the committee rose, and the House took up the Kansas bill.

A message from the Senate, insisting on its disagreement to the House amendment, and asking for a committee of reference, was read

Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its adherence and demanded the previous question.

Mr. English gave notice if the motion was voted down he would move for a committee of conference.

The House voted on seconding the demand for the previous question.

The vote stood, yeas 108, nays 107.

The Speaker voted in the negative, making it a tie vote. The question was lost

Mr. English, that he might not be misunderstood, said that he was opposed to the Senate bill in the present shape, but notwithstanding this he was willing to hear what the Senate had to say—and in favor of a Committee of conference on the subject—matter of disagreeing votes, and that three members be appointed on the part of the House.

He moved the previous question which was seconded, and the vote being taken stood yeas 108, nays 108, and the speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative, so that English's motion prevailed. Applause from the galleries, which was rebuked by the Speaker, and after some conversation on the subject a motion was made to reconsider the vote.

The vote was carried and then laid upon the table.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Washington City Police bill, and after a long debate, without taking the question, adjourned.

The Kansas Question in the House.—The Washington Union, in noticing the House vote adhering to its amendment of the Senate bill, says:

The next step in the programme will be a call for a committee of conference. This call will proceed from the Senate, and we shall have another test in the House in response to that call. If the House refuse a committee, then there will be an end of the question, and the bill will fall. If the House agree to a conference, then there will be ground to expect a speedy adoption of the views of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton died at about noon to day. The House adjourned immediately on receipt of the intelligence till Monday.

Mr. Morris, of Pa said he had just heard of the death of the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, and it was fit that the House should adjourn. His motion to that effect was unanimously adoped

P. S.—The announcement in the House of the death of Mr. Benton was premature. He is still alive, though in a sinking condition.

Before the members separated, a letter was received, dated yesterday, and written by Colonel Benton to Senator Houston, and Mr Jones of Tennessee, saying that in the event of his death, he expressly desires no notice to be taken of it. No rule of either House would justify such a proceeding, besides: it was contrary to his convictions expressed many years ago

The deficiency bill passed before the House adjourned. Yeas 112; nays 97.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Union says that the President had a protracted interview with Mr Benton on Friday night, and the latter afterward expressed his exceeding gratification at the visit. Mr Benton spoke of his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and his painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country. He exhorted the President to rely on the Divine support, and not upon that of man, who would deceive him. The remains of Colonel Benton will be taken to Missouri, going by the way of the Relay House and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling. Messrs Powell and McCullough, the Peace Commissioners for Utah, leave this city to morrow.

Col. Benton—The old Roman died on Saturday morning, at half past 7 o'clock. The following is from a letter in the Albany Argus, gives a glimpse of the ruling passion, still strong in death:—

The picture of his dying chamber is affecting yet characteristic He clung to his labors to the last Devouring by a cancer, which was gradually eating out his life and his strength, he worked as long as he could write, then dictating to an amanuensis; and two days before his death, when he was unable to move continued to whisper to his daughter Mrs. Jones, his dictation of closing chapters, and his corrections of the proof-sheets, which she repeated aloud to her husband, who wrote down the words.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Funeral Ceremonies of Colonel Benton.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Mr Benton were attended by the President and his Cabinet, foreign ministers and members of both Houses of Congress His remains were placed on the cars for transmission to St Louis.

ST LOUIS, April 16.

Funeral of Col Benton.—Yesterday morning the remains of Col Benton were conducted by a militry escort from the residence of Col Brant to the Mercantile Library Hall which had been draped in black for the occasion, where they lay in state till 10 last night. The final rites of sepulture take place this morning and will be participated in by the various military companies, benevolent societies, firemen and the members of the city government, and citizens generally. Business is generally suspended, and the stores and houses draped in mourning. The streets are already densely crowded with thousands of spectators. It is estimated that 25,000 persons visited the Hall yesterday to gaze upon the features of the illustrious dead.

ST LOUIS, April 12.

Later from New Mexico.—Colonel St Vrein arrived yesterday from Santa Fe, in advance of the mail, and reports that Captain Marcy left his camp ground, forty miles from Fort Union, on the 18th ult. He had about twelve hundred animals, mostly mules, an abundant supply of forage and plenty of provisions for his men. He also had one hundred and fifty regular troops and the same number of herdsmen and mountaineers with him, and expressed entire confidence of being able to reach Camp Scott without difficulty. He expected to travel slowly, so as to keep his animals in good condition, but expected to join Johnston before the first of May An express from Fort Leavenworth, with orders to General Garland; was met on the 19th ult., six miles east of Santa Fe A large number of Indians were met, all of whom expressed a desire to keep the peace with the Americans. The grass was growing rapidly.

ST LOUIS, April 12.

Army Movement—Later from Kansas—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Republican says that Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell have received orders to start one hundred and ten trains of three thousand teamsters and eleven thousand mules. A company of sappers and miners from West Point had reached the fort. The entire force at the fort, on the 9th inst. consisted of twelve companies of artillery, three of infantry, and two of dragoons. Horses and mules were arriving rapidly, and two hundred and six teams were reported to be ready for service Hoffman's command passed Fort Kearney, and was rapidly pushing onward. A movement of troops to take post in a new district of Platte, to guard the route, would take place in a few days.

The State Central Committee had issued a call call for a delegate convention to nominate officers under the Leavenworth Constitution, to be held at Topeka on the 25th inst The sense of the people will be taken as to who shall be United States Senator The convention is to consist of one hundred delegates, to be appointed among the counties on the basis of twenty-one thousand votes to the States

Free Kansas—The Constitution formed by the *last* Constitutional Convention in Kansas, under the auspices of Jim Lane & Co, provides that negroes shall vote upon the question of its adoption. This is pure, unadulturated, Black Republicanism Negroes and white men walking up to the polls together! This is the anti-Lecompton feast to which the Democracy are invited.

☞ The Republicans not only endorse "squatter sovereignty," by their votes for the Kansas bill, but they endow the President with power to admit new States—a power which the constitution gives to Congress This is a compliment to the Democracy and their President that we did not expect from that quarter.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

Word Eating.—The House bill provides for admitting Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, subject to popular vote The black republican doctrine, until now, has been that Congress may exclude slavery from a Territory, and reject the issue been the black republicans and the democracy has been an issue between the Wilmot proviso, enforced by Congress in spite of the will of the local community; and the right of the local community to decide local questions for themselves. The House bill cuts up two cardinal republican doctrines by the roots. It first denies the right of Congress to decide the slavery question, referring the decision to community; and it, secondly, upon the contingency of a popular vote, so long warred against by the black republicans, which it authorizes, provides for the admission of a slave State It was voted for by the solid black republican party, among whom were many members who had made solemn declarations like the following:

"Mr. Farnsworth. So help me God, another slave State shall never enter the Union by my vote.

"Mr. Giddings. I will never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State

"Mr. Bingham. I will not vote for the admission of a slave state—certainly not.

"Mr. Colfax. I would not vote for the admission of Kansas *if the whole people came here with a slave constitution.*"

We have never known such a case of word eating. It is said that toads will eat live coals of fire without wink or blink.—*Wash. Union.*

Popular Sovereignty Univsally Recognized. The protracted struggle on the Kansas question has been instrumental in accomplishing what years of previous discussion had failed to bring about viz: the almost universal recognition of the soundness of the doctrine that the people of a Territory, have a right to determine by a popular vote what shall be the character of their institutions This doctrine so long advocated by this journal and by the friends of the Union and State rights, met with powerful opposition at first, and has encountered the most determined hostility from the Abolition press during the different stages of the discussion which has culminated in the present sharply fought struggle over the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Whatever may be the fate of the Bill now before Congress, it is a satisfaction to know that the doctrine for which we have so long contended has not only secured the approval of the Administration and its friends, but is also acknowledged by the Republican and American Representatives to be the doctrine upon which future States must be admitted into the Union. Much as we desire the immediate admission of Kansas as a means of settling the controversy now existing, we regard as even more important the result to which we have referred. The people having once adopted and acted upon a doctrine so eminently just, and so harmony with the character of our institutions, there is no danger that they will ever go back to the exploded theory that to Congress belongs the duty of prescribing to the inhabitants of a Territory the character of the institutions under which they shall live, beyond the constitutional requirement that their government shall be republican in form, as a condition of admission into the Union.

Angry and bitter as had been the discussion of the question, it is a great satisfaction to observe the singular unanimity with which the precise doctrine embrace in the Kansas Nebraska, Law, has been approved by all parties in Congress. The Senate Bill, while it provides for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, is accomplished by a declaration of the right of the people to change, alter or amend that instrument at any time; and the House bill makes a submission of the constitution to the popular vote a condition upon which the state shall be admitted. Both distinctly and unqualifiedly endorse and recognize the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and thus afford a guaranty that hereafter no opposition will be made by either of the political parties to the great principle which is heretofore encounter such active hostility from the Republican party, and from a large portion of the Americans. We are happy to know that the labors of the friends of the doctrine have been crowned with entire success.—*N.Y Journal of Commerce.*

Later from St. Domingo.—It is sated that despatches have been received from St Domingo City, containing a statement of facts relative to the treaty made by our Consul, ceding to our Government the Bay of Samana for a naval station, and for other purposes named the secret articles. We are to have the Bay of Samana for a naval station; the right to erect all the necessary buildings, fortifications, &c, to colonize the territory adjourning the Bay, and in fact, to become owners of the entire Spanish portion of the island by occupation, for a small sum The despatch also gives the proceedings of the consular corps upon the announcement of President Baez that he would not guarantee the protection of the Consul of the United States, or its citizens. Upon this, Capt Dunlop of H. M ship Tartar, informed him that the so-called republic was no longer a government, and that it would become necessary for Baez to immediately issue a proclamation relative to their protection in default of which he would prepare his ship for action, and take possession of the city in the name of Her Majesty's government, and protect them himself.—*Boston Traveller.*

Connecticut Election.—The full returns have received of the late Connecticut election. They leave the united American and Republican parties but little to boast of in the way of a triumph over the Democracy. Mr BUCKINGHAM, their candidate for Governor, has but 2,650 majority over General PRATT, the Democratic nominee. Not in many years, when the opposition were fairly united, has their majority in Connecticut been so small In the Presidential election it was over ten thousand. The two principal counties in the State, Hartford and New Haven, polling together thirty thousand votes, were about balanced between the Democracy and all shades of the opposition *united.*—*Cin. Enq*

The Overflow in the Lower Mississippi.—The amount of suffering entailed and damage done by the overflow is immense. The latest intelligence we have is by the steamer Diana.—She reports the levee broke at the John L Martin's place and on the opposite side, Also at Central landing and at various other points On the Mississippi side the river was over the levee At Napoleon some 23 deers had been killed, in one day inside the town, which had been driven in by the flood. A great deal of property was destroyed.

Her officers saw at one place below Napoleon horses standing in the porch of a private dwelling and any number of cattle standing in water up to their sides. Hogs were standing about in the woods on logs.

The town of Prentiss was in the same condition as Napoleon The levee below Napoleon on the Arkansas side and below Greenville on the Mississippi side have given away, and the whole country on both sides was submerged At Mount Level plantation, the river was within a few inches of the highest water ever known

The Southern Flood.—The Louisville Journal of yesterday learned from the officers of the steamer Baltic that from Greenville to Helena there was scarcely a plantation on the river that was not submerged. The most active exertions night and day, were made by planters below Greenville to save their levees. The river at some points was higher than ever known, and there was a general apprehension of a universal overflow. Such an apprehension too may well be entertained, for the tremendous rain storms on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, seem to have been general throughout the West, swelling all the tributaries of all the large rivers and in several localities doing serious mischief to banks and other property.

ST LOUIS, April 14.

Frightful consequences are likely to ensue along the lower Mississippi, which is now higher in some places than ever before known By accession of combined floods now coming from the upper rivers the Mississippi is rising from St Paul down The Missouri and Illinois are both high and rising. All their tributaries are at flood height. The high water is occasioned by heavy rains, extending throughout the whole Western and North Western country—not the usual spring mountain rise. Should that follow before the present flood subsides, the whole lower country will doubtless be inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.

The steamboat Falls City exploded her boiler to day, just as she was leaving the city. Seven or eight persons were killed and others injured The steamer John Simonds was somewhat damaged.

The crevasse opposite the city continues in full force, and nothing has been done to repair it—The river is about at a stand.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13

Surrender of Billy Bowlegs.—Advices from Florida state that Billy Bowlegs, with twenty-two other Indian warriors, have surrendered themselves to the United States troops.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 9

The R M. steamship America, from Liverpool on the morning of the 24th, arrived this P. M.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords on the 26th, Malmesbury referring to the case of the British engineers at Naples, said that Mr. Watt had arrived in England, and that Parks had been liberated on bail. In the House of Commons, Mr Griffith asked the Cancellor of Exchequer, if, in the opinion of the law officers of the crown, the capture of Cagliari was illegal we may demand full and ample compensation to engineers for the treatment they received. D Israeli declined to answer. A medal is to be granted to all the troops serving in India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow. Roebuck brought forward his motion for abolition of Vice Royalty of Ireland. After some debate, a motion for the previous question was negatived by 127 majority when the subject was dropped

In the Commons D. Israeli moved for leave to bring in a bill amending the Government of India, and explained its provisions. Its general features are similar to that of the former Cabinet. Leave was granted. The appointment of Pellisier, as Ambassador from France gave very general satisfaction in England. The Times Paris correspondent believes Pellisier to be a warm partisan of the English alliance

The fortifications of Malta are to be augmented and repaired immediately. The Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire have been created Knights of the Garter

Nothing official has been issued regarding the Indian loan. It is supposed that the greater part will be taken by joint stock banks and insurance Companies, so that it will scarcely be heard of in the money market. It is supposed that biddings would range from 98 to 100. Supply of money very abundant

India.—Sir Colin Campbell with 15 regiments of European infantry, 3 regiments and detachments of 2 regiments of Native cavalry, 80 heavy guns and mortars, and 63 field pieces, had crossed the Ganges.

The attack on Lucknow is expected to commence Feb 27th, when Jungbhaboone and Gen Felnkf were expected to reach that place.

France.—The Paris Constitutional has an article in large type, on the English alliance. It expresses most friendly sentiments throughout The Bourse was quite animated on the 25th, and the rise in funds declined. A line of rail, about to traverse the west coast of France is clearly a stratgice, rather than a commercial project Petitions for a reduction in duty on sugar and coffe are pouring in The Minister of the Interior has ordered the artillery in the towns of France dismounted and deposited in the arsenals. The reason for such an order is that they are to be replaced in a better condition. The impression prevailed that the guns were removed lest they should fall in the people's hands in case of a rising.

Russia.—Great agitation in Russia in consequence of the opposition of the nobility to the emancipation of their serfs. Many great families had fled to St. Petersburg in fear of their lives. A camp of 100,000 is to be formed in Poland in May. It is considered a manifestation against Austria.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The steamship City of Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 31st.

Parliament adjourned over the Easter holidays.

INDIA.—Advices from Bombay are to March 9th. Colin Campbell was at Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 troops. An attack would be made about the 10th. Several scattering encounters with the rebels had taken place, in which the rebels were defeated with great loss of life.

The King of Delhi's trial was still in progress The statement that he had been convicted and sentenced was not true.

The English ladies, prisoners at Lucknow, are reported alive and well treated.

Nothing later from China, but interesting details of the last advices. The frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Minnesota on the Canton river.

Martial law was proclaimed at Canton, and United States Commissioner Reed was going to Manilla.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

Breadstuffs—Flour is quiet and prices nominal; Philadelphia, and Baltimore 22 a 23s; Western 21 a 22s; Ohio, via the North, 23 a 25; via New Orleans, 24 a 27. Wheat in limited demand; French offered at a decline of 2d.; Red Western at 6s a 6s 2d; White 7s a 7s 6d. Corn freely offered at 33s 6d a 34s for all kinds. London money market without change.

MERRITSVILLE, C. W., April 6, 4 P. M.

Townsend Acquited—The celebrated Townsend, alias McHenry trial is just concluded. Verdict—"Not Guilty."

MERRITTSVILLE, C. W., April 7.

Townsend again Arrested.—After Townsend's acquittal yesterday of the murder of Constable Richards, he was again committed for trial for the murder of Nellis at Cuyuga. The trial just concluded has been a most extraordinary one, and the verdict rendered it is received with great astonishment.

A New Party.—The New York Tribune says: "Arrangements have been made for a thorough anti Lecompton organization without reference to political antecedents"

This must relate to the co operation of the squad of South Americans with the NorthernRepublican host, of which the leading organ of the former is the Richmond *Whig*, which goes in for a reopening of the slave trade and the *proscription of foreigners*, and of which a chief organ of the latter is theNewYorkTribune! Great freedom organization this would be, forsooth! The Union says there can 'no longer be any doubt as to the existence of a perfect coalition between Messrs Bell and Crittenden on the one side, and the Black Republican Senators on the other."

The Albany correspondent of the New York Express throws a ray or two of light on the proposed new party. Its platform, it says, is first to be "*shorn of Kansas shriekers and Kansas bleeders forever;*" and he says "it is understood that two thirds of the Republicans are in favor in the new construction of parties, of this proposition!" This, perhaps, may account for the zealous manner in which portions of the MassachusettsCongress men repudiate all sympathy with the Loring removal But then this writer says that Crittenden, Bell, *Preston King* and *N. P. Banks* are to be primo movers in it!—*Boston Post.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Mass Meeting—Formation of a New Party Proposed.—A mass meeting of the friends of HenryClay, and the opponents of the presentAdministration, was held this evening at the National Hall, for the purpose of celebrating Clay's birthday and moving for the establishment of a national party. A series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the principles advocated by Clay, and inviting the friends and supporters of the rights of the people to join in a great national party, which shall embrace, according to its name, the combined energies of the country, without regard to minor subjects of difference, whether of a local or personal character, and with a firm determination to maintain, against encroachments the privileges of freemen.

The Great Bank Robbery.—The avenging hand of criminal justice has at last fallen on the men through whom the Bank of Pennsylvania is believed to have been prostrated Allibone and his bosom friend and fellow director, Thomas A. Newhall, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for their conduct in the premises, and we shall now have the vail lifted for the first time from a long catalogue of offenses which have hitherto been shrouded in impenetrable mistery The District Attorney went quietly before the Grand Jury with his witnesses, procured the finding of true bills without difficulty, and then struck the parties dumb with confusion by an unheralded warrant of arrest. It is charged that these parties conspired together to cheat and defraud the bank of some $240,000. It is charged that Newhall owed the bank $156,000 on his simple checks, which Allibone counted as cash, and that to pay this indebtedness Newhall drew a bill of exchange on Rosstein & Co., of Manchester, for £50.000, which Allibone received on behalf of the bank, at the same time paying to Newhall the surplus of $114,000.

Escape from being Buried Alive.—At Chicago, Ill., on Friday last, Mrs Brown, who has long suffered with illness, apparently died, all pulsation having ceased, and features and body having every appearance of dissolution The usual formalities were observed and the woman placed in a coffin; and one of her girls visiting the body shortly after, and sobbing loudly, the corpse moved, and the eyes opened and started widely. A scene followed, the girl screamed and fainted and momentary consternation seized the household. This, of course, was soon overcome, and Mrs Brown removed from her rather embarrassing position, and she is now doing well.

☞ We stop the Press

To announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that ABBOTT of the Boston Dry Goods Store is, this day opening the largest and best stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city.

GRATITUDE.—If gratitude was ever evinced among any class, it certainly has been with those who have used and tested the extraordinary virtues contained in Dr J Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters—scarcely a day passes, we are informed, that the Doctor does not receive from some recent heart-stricken and solicitous parent, brother, sister or friend, some testimonials of deep and earnest gratitude, for his agency in restoring to health and wonted vigor, some kindred For the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation, lack of appetite, and all Billious tendencies, are speedily corrected by the use of these Bitters as per directions on bottle.—Sold by druggists everywhere.

NO FAMILY

Can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their case The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. (*Extract*) 'In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 *Broad St, Philad'a*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spaven and Founders *Beware of imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable globe.

[1 mo.] BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, N. York.
4w39

☞ There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as plenty of old ones, whose beards are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities we advise such of our readers to use Prof. Wood's HairRestorative, which will in the course of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like the most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully and pronounced, it the only invention which has come to their idea of a "cure for gray heads." We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any Judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a gray hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Burkingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are just beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails—St. Louis Herald.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Dr. Roback in Cincinnati.

The most brilliant success seems to have attended the practice of this celebrated Sweedish Professor since his residence in Cincinnati. The most desperate cases dyspepsia, scrofula, liver complaint, rheumatism and cough are reported by the sufferers themselves to have yielded to his "Scandinavian Remedies." These medicines, it appears, act chemically upon the blood, purging it from the elements of disease, and curing an infinite variety of disorders, by cutting off the supply of morbid matter which form their basis. Testimony to this effect which cannot be impeached, is proferred to all who are hard of belief. See Advertisement

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
58 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

☞ These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

AGENTS WANTED.

Circulars sent on application by letter. 3m37

A CARD.

Mrs. Griffiths informs the ladies of Fort Wayne that she has commenced business, and is now ready to undertake to make LADIES' DRESSES, BASQUES, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, & CHILDREN'S DRESSES. She would also inform them that she is making arrangements to receive them at fashionable and approved PATTERNS for each season.

Ladies residing out of town, by sending their pattern or direction, will meet with every attention. Mrs Griffiths may be found at the house of Mr Saunders on Bar Street, until her removal, of which notice will be given.

March 9th, 1858. 3m37.

Card to Ladies.

The HACHISH or PERCIE PILLS for Females

The importers of this reliable and safe remedy for female complaints would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of this country to it, feeling assured that the Hachish, or Percie Pills, they will find a safe and never failing remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged and disordered system, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhea, or Whites, &c.

In removing stoppages or obstructions of the menses, from whatever causes, they are infallible. The *suppression, so common,* is speedily relieved and there will be no recurrence, if used according to directions.

CAUTION.

There are times when the Hachish or Percie Pills should not be taken, ample experience having proven that they not only prevent pregnancy, but invariably cause miscarriage if taken during the earlier months; married ladies are therefore cautioned against using them at such times—at any other time they are safe.

One peculiar feature of these Pills is the remarkable effect they have upon the eye, imparting to it strength, clearness and brilliancy, (which is not transient or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting,) increasing its power of fascination to an eminent degree; and this fact, in connection with their *certainty in removing obstructions, &c*, indisputably proves that they contain properties and produce effects never before obtained.

Full directions accompany each box and package. Price, $1.25 per box; half box, 75 cts.—Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Mail Packages, put up in closely sealed double envelopes, have the appearance of an ordinary letter price $1.00, sold, only by our general agents, V. B. Alden & Co., Cleveland, O, who will send them post paid on receipt of price, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by all Druggists in Fort Wayne, and at wholesale, by WALL, MEYER, & CO. 1y8

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, April 17

No material changes in prices this week.

Wheat 60 a 70 Flour 3 00, a 3 50, 400.

Corn 28 a 30; Buckwheat 25; Oats 18a20 Barley 65a68; Rye 35; Beans 50 a 75; Potatoes, 12 a 15; Sweet—; Onions 50; Butter 12; Cheese 8; Eggs 6 a 7; Salt 2 25; Bacon 5 a 7; Lard 8; Hams 7 a 8; Pork 5 00 a 5 65; Beef 4 a 5; Flaxseed 65; Clover 3 50; Timothy 1 25 a —; Apples, gr, 40 a 50; dry, 1 5; Wool, common, 25 a 30, fine, 40a45; white fish ½ bbl 6 50; pickerel 5 75; trout 5 75; lake herring 5 00; Cranberries 2 00; Maple Sugar, 10.

MARRIED.—In De Kalb Co., on Thursday, April 8th, Mr. James A. Dunton, of Allen Co., to Miss Margaret F. Bell, daughter of Mr. James Bell, of De Kalb.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Fort Wayne that on the first Tuesday in May, an Election will be held in said city, for the purpose of electing, a City Marshal, a City Clerk, a City Treasurer, a Street Commissioner, an Assessor, a Civil Engineer, and five Councilmen, one for each Ward, to serve according to the 9th section of the 9th section of the City Charter.

It was resolved by the Board that the Inspectors of each Ward request each voter to vote FOR or AGAINST

Lighting the City with Gas

Out of the general funds of said city; those in favor having the word "YES" on their ticket, and those against the same having the word "NO" on their ticket.

Polls will be opened for the different wards as follows:

At John Brown's office in the 1st Ward.
" Court House " " 2d "
" Goodman House " 3d "
" John Sniveley's house " 4th "
" Mrs. Field's house " 5th "

By order of the Common Council,
C. TRESSELT, Clerk,
Fort Wayne, April 16, 1858. 3w42

Cheaper and Better than ever.

C. A. GREY is now receiving a full and excellent stock of new

Spring and Summer Goods

Bought low for Cash, during these hard times, and will be sold accordingly. The ordinary shilling Calicoes, fast colors, are offered at 8 cents; a good article of Calico for 6d. and every thing else in proportion.

The stock includes DeLaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, and other Dress Goods, Denims, Drillings, and all other Summer Goods, extraordinary good, heavy and cheap. Shirtings and Sheetings of the best Fabrics; Ribbons and Trimmings—in short, every thing calculated to meet the wants of his customers. These articles will be found

Better and Cheaper

than any stock ever before brought to Fort Wayne.

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

A full supply of the best, at the lowest prices.
April 17. 3m42

Doors, Blinds and Sash.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF DOORS, BLINDS AND WINDOW SASH on hand, and for sale cheap for CASH at our old stand, a few rods North of the City Mills.

We are prepared to execute all orders with despatch, at the lowest price.

THRONEFIELD & TODD.
Fort Wayne, April 17th, 1858. p6m42.

Sale of Seminary Lot.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned, Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen and State of Indiana, will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, in said County, on Monday, the 19th day of July next, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number one hundred and ninety-two, in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne, in said county; the same having been forfeited to the Seminary Fund belonging to the County of Allen, State of Indiana, for the non-payment of principal and interest.

Terms of Sale—One year's interest to be paid in advance on the amount due and owing to the Seminary Fund of said County; all arrears of interest, and all costs of sale, and any amount that may be offered, exceeding the total amount due, must be cash in hand; and the balance due the School Fund in ten equal instalments, with six per cent. interest payable annually in advance.

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.
A. WILEY, County Treasurer.
Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., April 13th, 1858
[$6 00] 14w42

Final Settlement Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Peter L. Roussey, deceased.

THE administrator of said estate having filed his final account current and vouchers in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, more than ten days prior to the next term of said Court, Notice is hereby given that, at the next term of said Court, said account current and vouchers will be presented and examined for a final settlement of said estate.

I. D. G. NELSON, C. C. C. P. Allen Co.
April 10, 1858. ($1 00) 1w42

Thieme's Clothing Store,

90 Columbia Street, FORT WAYNE.

90 Columbia Street, FORT WAYNE.

JUST received a full stock of superior French and German Cloths, French Cassimeres, Silk and Marseilles, Vestings, Tweeds, Summer Goods, &c., which will be made to measure in the most elegant and fashionable style, and at the lowest rates.

Ready-made Clothing.

A large and superior assortment, all home-made; we pay good prices to our hands, and being practical Tailors and judges of work, can warrant it to be well and honestly made. We use such linings and trimmings as are suitable to the goods to be made up, whereby they last longer, fit better, and are every way superior to eastern slope work

A very large stock of

HATS and CAPS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, a lot of good Trunks, warranted strong and well made, cheap.

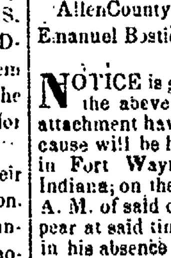
THIEME BROTHERS,
April 17. 3m42

State of Indiana, AllenCounty; } Before S. H. Bloomhuff, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Emanuel Bostick and Christian Bolmahn, against William Foy.

NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled cause; that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein; that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 10th day of May, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.
April 13, 1858. ($1 50) 3w42



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common Pasture Weeds, a remedy that cures

Every Kind of Humor,

FROM

The worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

TWO bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it was caused by a canker in the stomach.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such excruciating disease!

Since its first discovery, I have from time to time added various other herbs to it; of one of them, Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, says: "It is an herb of Jupiter, and in the sign Leo.

"It openeth obstructions of the liver, gall and spleen; it is an especial friend to the liver, worth all other herbs put together; cooling it when too hot, and warming it when too cold.

"It createth an appetite, cureth all gone and inking feelings in the pit of the stomach, easeth all pains and stitches in the side.

"It cureth the jaundice by opening the gall, and restoreth the native color of the body.

"It expels all raw, vicious and slimy humors out of the body, it cleanseth all inward ulcers and congealed blood from the kidneys.

"By opening all obstructions of the spleen, it purgeth all burnt choler and melancholy vapors which riseth to the head and brain, causing distressing headache, fearful forboding of trouble, trembling of the heart, fainting and swooning.

"The herb boiled in wine is particularly good to revive the drooping spirits of the aged, and whoever has a lingering sickness after a fever, nothing restoreth him to health so quick as drinking the juice of this herb.

"The seeds boiled in water cureth the most offensive breath; and, drank at bedtime, preventeth what is commonly called nightmare, and all melancholy dreams, a disease billious people are liable to."

The Father of Medicine says of another herb in this composition, that "it is an herb of the Sun, and in the sign of Leo."

"The sun is the source of all life, and ruleth the heart; and this herb is the best cordial, the greatest strengthener of the heart of any that grows; it comforteth the heart, cureth all palpitation thereof taketh away trembling, fainting and smothering of it; yet it must be taken carefully, or severe gripings will ensue, which must be corrected with fennel seed or ginger.

"So much for this herb, between which and the adder there is the utmost antipathy, so much so that the adder will not touch him that has the herb about him."

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Adults, one table spoonful per day;—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful;—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY
DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren street, Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1 00

Sold by Wall & Meyer, H B. Reed, C. Nill, Smith & Brackenridge.
And Druggists generally. 1y42

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the City of Fort Wayne, at their office in the Recorder's office, until the 24th inst., for finishing the second and third stories of City School House No 2.

Terms, plan, and specifications can be seen at the Recorder's Office, on and after the 8th inst.

W. ROCKHILL, C E STURGIS, J. HUMPHREY, } Trustees.
Fort Wayne, April 3, 1858. 2w41

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm, on the Goshen Road, 1½ miles from Fort Wayne, containing eighty acres of first rate land, equal to any in the County. Forty acres are cleared smooth, 30 acres of which are in grass, and the balance ready for corn; it is well watered, having a good permanent creek and excellent spring of water on it A good Log House, Stable, &c. Will be sold at a bargain, and reasonable credit given for a portion of the purchase money.

If not sold will be rented to a good tenant, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH DONOUGHOO.
April 10, 1858. 6m41

SPRING FASHIONS.

MISS VOGEL announces to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity that she has now receiving her Spring Fashions, consisting of a beautiful assortment of Straw, Silk, Crape, Neapolitan and other

Bonnets, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Artificials &c.,

which will be ready for inspection on Thursday next.

A good assortment of Silks, Lawns, and other Bonnet materials, which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable style. All sorts of Ribbons, Trimmings, and Artificials, at the lowest rates.

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed.

The favor of a call is respectfully solicited.
Calhoun Street, two doors south of P. Kisers;
March 26, 1857. 39.

WE have a large FRENCH PLATE MIRROR which we will sell Cheap.
Feb. 27. WALL, MEYER & Co.

Ladies' Emporium.

MRS SULLEY

Begs to return thanks to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and neighborhood for the very liberal patronage she has hitherto received, and also wishes to inform them that her

SPRING GOODS

are *now* open for inspection. Her stock comprises in part

BONNETS,
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
Infants' Boys' and Misses Hats, Ladies' Flats, French Flowers, &c.

Mrs. S would particularly call attention to her large stock of RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS and FRENCH MILLINERY, generally; all articles of the latest style and best quality.

With regard to prices, Mrs S only asks a diligent examination before purchasing elsewhere, as she is aware that no house in the trade has better facilities for purchasing, and she thinks she may say, without presumption, *better* skill in selecting and making up

Her SHOW ROOMS for SUMMER FASHIONS will be opened on the 2nd of May, when her Paris Bonnets have arrived.

P. S. A large quantity of unusually rich EMBROIDERIES, *rather soiled*, AT HALF PRICE—All kinds of Ladies' and Children's PATTERNS for DRESSES, from Madame Demorest's 375 Broadway, New York. 3m41

☞ The Defiance Democrat, Van Wert Constitution, Decatur Eagle, and De Kalb Democrat, please insert 3 mo ths.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

WE the undersigned, Proprietors of the Elm Park Nursery, and members of the firm of Fletcher, Williams & Loomis, of the Western Commercial Nursery at Indianapolis, Indiana, take this means of informing the public that we have purchased all the right, title, and interest of I. D. G. Nelson in the Elm Park Nursery, as heretofore carried on by W. H. Loomis & Co, and that every effort will be made, as heretofore, to merit the trade and confidence of the people: Having been engaged in the Nursery and Fruit business (and no other) for the past fifteen years, we are confident that we are qualified to meet the wishes of our patrons in this particular, and to give valuable aid and advice in all matters connected with the Fruit business. The stock which we now offer for sale has been got up with the view of adaption to our oil and climate, knowing as we do that such will succeed when Eastern trees will in most cases utterly fail.

We therefore have the pleasure of offering for sale

10,000 Peach Trees

of the very best leading varieties A superior quality
STANDARD & DWARF PEAR TREES.
STANDARD & DWARF CHERRY TREES
of the best, leading, hardy sorts.
Also a large collection of superior

APPLE TREES

Three years old, not so large as we could desire, but thrifty in growth, and unsurpassed in excellence of variety.

GRAPES, CURRANTS, & GOOSBEERRIES,
a large collection.

EVERGREENS,

consisting of
BALSAM FIR, NORWAY SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, RED CEDAR AND AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ,

at from four to two shillings each, according to size.

We will sell 100 Peach Trees, one year from bud, at twelve dollars; fifty for seven dollars, and 1,000 at $75. For less than fifty, fifteen cents a piece will invariably be charged.

Terms CASH on all bills under $25, and if desired, on bills exceeding that amount, six months credit will be given on the best of paper, with interest, and well endorsed. Address by mail,

LOOMIS & FLETCHER,
April 10, 1858, 3m Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hungarian Grass Seed.

A FEW BUSHELS of the seed of this new and valuable Grass, for sale by
April 10. KIMBALL & EDSALL

Great Attraction!!!

Opening of the

NEW BONNET EMPORIUM

No. 3 Calhoun Street,

On Wednesday morning, April 7, 1858.

IN addressing the Ladies of Fort Wayne, and previous to our laying before them a list of the various articles to be opened for sale on Wednesday the 7th instant, we respectfully call their attention to our system of conducting the present enterprise before us, viz: that of *purchasing our Goods direct from the* FIRST MANUFACTURERS, and also *Importing from the*

London and Paris Markets;

Having agents in these cities for the supplying of our Wholesale Importing friends in Philadelphia and New York. This establishment will then possess the same facility of selling

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

all Goods, particularly STRAWS, equally cheap as any Jobbing House in the eastern cities.

Bonnets purchased by the Case

Will have allowed an extra discount, whilst the Ladies in Fort Wayne and the whole community can purchase, at the NEW BONNET EMPORIUM,

A single Bonnet at the Wholesale Price;

Together with all trimmings in

FLOWERS, French & British, RUCHES,

Magnificent Stock of Embroideries,

Ribbons, Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

At such prices as will warrant a business in magnitude surpassing any similar establishment in this Great Western Country.

The following list of articles will be opened for inspection and sale:

10,000 Bonnets!!

Of the fashionable styles and shapes, in all varied STRAWS; also SILK and CRAPE do, elegantly Trimmed, at *HALF PRICE!!* as follows:

No. 1 Contains 20 cases of the open Gossamer Bonnets, sold at 31 cts. worth 75.
No. 2 200 Willow do, at 35 cts. worth 75
No. 3 400 Luton & Lace do, at 45 cts. worth $1 00.
No. 4, 1000 Satin and Brilliant Straw, sold at 50 c., worth $1 12.
No 5, 500 Split Straw, sold at 55 cts. worth $1 25
No. 6, 100 Grey Bedfords, " " "
Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, up to 33, contain cases of various classes, all of which, for style and elegance, cannot be surpassed.

The entire stock commencing at 31 cents each Bonnet, up to the finest works produced; we therefore cheerfully invite the Ladies to visit us and inspect the same.

EMBROIDERIES.

2,000 Emb'd Collars at 25cts. each, to 30, 40, 50, up to the richest and most elaborate work produced. Also Sleeves, &c, &c.

Elegant Sets to match of Ayrshire and Paris Needlework.

Superb Embroidered Bands and Flouncing, from 15 cts. a strip to the very wide and richest work.

100 dozen Ladies' French White and Light Colored Paris KID GLOVES, at 25 and 37½ cts. per pair; Gent's 50 cents, worth $1 00.

200 Emb'd Habits and Chemisetts at 15 and 20cts. worth $1 00.

A few elegant BROCADED

French Dress Silks and Shawls

Equally Cheap, together with many articles which will be unnecessary further to quote the prices of.

For Gent's Wear,

We have about 1000 HATS, in all the newest styles of Straws, Padal Braids, Leghorn, &c., from 35 cts. to the best Goods. Also,

200 Rich Embroidered finest Silk NECK TIES,

At $1.00 each, double length, worth $1,75.

All of which Mrs. KING respectfully submits for inspection and sale, on the *golden motto* of

Ready Money!
Small Profits!! and Rapid Sales!!!

N. B. The trade supplied *Cheaper* than *Eastern Jobbers.* April 31, 1858.

State of Indiana, AllenCounty, ss. } Before S. H. Bloomhuff, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Frederick Volkert against Charles Snyder.

NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 19th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.
March 29, 1858. ($1 50) 3w40

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

(Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and successors to Fleming Brothers),

Corner of Wood and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PEN'A.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, VARNISHES

OIL, SPICES, GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Patent Medicines, and every thing appertaining to the Drug Business!

Those in want of Pure and Genuine Articles, will do well to give us a call. We guarantee to sell as low as can be bought in this or other markets, and warrant every thing to give satisfaction.

We are the sole Proprietors and only Manufacturers of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

AND DR R. ADAMS WILSON'S

TonicCathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

The Vermifuge has so firmly established its reputation for being the most effectual CURE FOR WORMS, in either CHILDREN OR ADULTS yet discovered, as to render it useless for us to say anything in its behalf, more than to prevent imposition. We would state that ours is the ONLY genuine B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge manufactured.

DR. WILSON'S PILLS, so favorably known in many sections of the country, and so highly recommended by all classes that have given them a trial, including Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Senators, Governors, and others, as a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Female Obstructions, Costiveness, &c., &c.—We have reduced the price from 50 to 25 cents per box, thus, considering the size of the dose—(ONE PILL)—making them them the Cheapest, Safest and best FAMILY MEDICINE in the WORLD. 3m31

1858
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
The New York Cash Store
FOR
Ready Pay, at Low Prices!

Now receiving.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

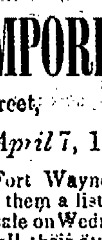
White Goods, Hosiery, & Notions,
DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
Shawls and Mantillas,
Millinery Goods, Bonnets, &c.,
Men's Furnishing Goods,
HOOPED SKIRTS, HOOPS, ETC., ETC
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.
Also a Stock of choice
Family Groceries
BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES,
AND
Selling at very Small Profits for Ready Pay.

WANTED, in Exchange for Goods, Cash, County and City Orders, Old Rags, and all kinds of Country Produce.

S. C EVANS & CO.
Fort Wayne, April 3d, 1858.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

Calhoun st.. two doors south of Kiser's.



C. G. VOGEL respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has just received from New York his Spring Stock, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres,
TWEEDS, VESTINGS, AND
SUMMER GOODS,

of all descriptions, which he will MAKE TO MEASURE in good and fashionable style.—Fits warranted. Also,

Ready-made Clothing

Of all kinds, of his own manufacture, which he warrants well and honestly made, and equal if not superior to any in the market.

He will sell and make up at the very lowest prices, and asks a continuance of the patronage already bestowed upon him.

April 3, 1858

OLD No. 3
FULL STOCK OF
NEW GOODS!
C. ORFF

HAS now on hand a full stock of new SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which he offers very low. As he has entirely abandoned the credit system, and sells exclusively for cash, he is enabled to reduce his prices accordingly.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM strictly adhered to.

In the stock will be found a general assortment of

The Best and Newest Styles of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
STAPLE ARTICLES,
Bonnets, Ribbons, & Trimmings,
Of all kinds;
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Glassware, Cutlery, Woodenware, Stoneware, &c.

In short every thing usually kept in a Country Store.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can be accommodated at New York Prices, adding transportation. Our Goods are all bought by the package, from Manufacturers, avoiding Jobbers' profit, which enables us to sell at their prices.

Produce of all kinds wanted at fair Prices for Goods. C. ORFF,
Fort Wayne, March 26 No. 3 Jones Block.

ST. NICHOLAS
One Price Cash
Clothing Emporium

Is now open for inspection.

THOSE who wish to appear as nature intended should not fail to call at this blessed spot.—Every thing in our line is new and of the

LATEST STYLE,

and will be sold as cheap as can be had this side of Jordan, cut and made as we make them. Our advantage for buying is No. 1, and Gentlemen may rely on being dealt with correctly. Our new way of putting garments is such that any plugg can be made up in good shape.

WEDDING GARMENTS.

We are gay on these kinds of fixings; those who have tried us can substantiate the fact, as they are now all rich, happy, and plenty of

MORAL,

Ladies Goods, but no Hoops; Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality. Ladies, do call; we will show you Alexander's best KID GLOVES. What is prettier than a nice Glove, with a beautiful hand in it? Do not forget to call; we will wait on you very pretty.

Same old place, east of Happy Row, opposite Lagerdom.

2m39 W. C. SHOAFF, Proprietor.

State of Indiana, Allen County. } Before S. H. Bloomhuff, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Frederick Volkert against David Seikers.

NOTICE is given the defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, County of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 19th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if the said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence.

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.
March 29, 1858 ($1 50) 3w40

Piano Tuning.

PROF. HARDICK having decided to remain in this city, will attend to the Tuning and Repairing of Pianos of every description.

Being amply provided with all necessary material, he promises to give entire satisfaction.

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed the use of their name as references.

Rev. R D Robinson,
W G. Ewing, jr.
N P. Stockbridge,
W Jacobs,
Prof. Ascher,
Dr Ayres,

☞ Persons desiring instruments tuned can leave their address at C. L. Hill's Book Store, or at the Post Office, Box 800.

March 20th, 1858. tf 33

EAGLE DRUG STORE
C. NILL, PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Calhoun and Main Streets.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND a fine assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
GLASSWARE,
WINDOW GLASS
AND PUTTY,
BRUSHES of all kinds,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuffs
PATENT MEDICINES.
Pure Wines & Brandies.

CUSTOMERS AND PHYSICIANS will always find at his establishment fresh and unadulterated Medicines, which will be sold on liberal terms

Warranted
Flower and Garden Seeds,
DAHLIA ROOTS AND PIE PLANTS,
Just received from Rochester.
WALL, MEYER, & Co

N. B. Orders for all articles in the Nursery line can be left at our Drug Store, and they will be furnished on reasonable terms.

FLAX SEED and all kinds of Medicinal Roots bought at the Highest market prices.
Feb. 27. WALL, MEYER & Co.

A Large stock of
LARD OIL,
SPERM OIL, and
BURNING FLUID.

Also, Iceland Moss Paste—a delicious remedy for Coughs and Colds; Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, and Spruce Gum, at WALL, MEYER, & Co's

A Superior selection of MEDICINAL WINES and Liquors, just received by
Feb 27 WALL, MEYER & Co

FIVE REASONS WHY
C. Orff can sell Goods low.

1ST. He does not sell on credit, hence no losses to put on prompt paying Customers.

2d. He buys all for Cash and short time.

3d He is a working man, and does not hire "*gentlemen*," to take care of his business.

4th. All his clerks are working men

5th. The greatest of all, he lives within his means.

March 27, 1858.

JAMES HUMPHREY'S
STEAM
Free and Lime Stone Works,
On the Canal, near the Rockhill House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Time is Money—Save it.
WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY,
AND
Repairing Store,
F. VOIROL & BOUVERAT

RESPECTFULLY notify the citizens of Fort Wayne, that they have purchased the stock of Jewelry and SilverWare lately owned by John Lane, and have rented and refitted up his old stand on Calhoun street, two doors west of Staplnford' Auction Room, and are now better than ever prepared to sell

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS

At Eastern prices, and far cheaper than any other establishment in the City, and no mistake.

Repairing Watches and Clocks

Is a business in which they challenge competition as to workmanship, and more especially in the best class of fine and valuable Clocks and Watches.

They have all the instruments and machinery to do any work in their line, and will warrant every job done to entire satisfaction.

They have worked nearly twenty years in the cities of France, Switzerland, and North and South America.

☞ *Particular Notice*—They keep the time of the P. F. W. & C. R. R, as kept in the Superintendent's Office.

Fort Wayne, February 27, 1858 3m35

GEORGE MILLER,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant,
At his new stand,
N.W. corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE Proprietor has just received from the East the largest Stock of

Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
—AND—
GROCERIES

That was ever brought to this section of Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can buy as cheap of him, FOR CASH, as in New York, saving time and freight, as he purchased his Goods in their original packages.

My Wholesale Department

Is the most extensive in Northern Indiana, and will be kept in such order that my customers can make as good selections as anywhere West of New York.

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, and Molasses

Retailed at lower prices than anywhere in the City.

Without boasting, I offer better inducements to buyers than can be found in Northern Indiana, and all I ask is to have my Goods examined and prices asked.

Do not forget to call at the new stand of

GEO. MILLER,
Fort Wayne, March 27, 1858. 39

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the **SOLE PROPRIETORS** and **EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS**) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

NEW BOOKS
Just Received at HILL'S Book Store.

ATKINSON'S Oriental, and Western Liberia, gorgeously illustrated.
LIVINGSTON'S Adventures in the Interior of Africa.
THE World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.
BERANGER Two hundred of his Lyrical Poems done into English verse, by William Young.
THE Lady's Almanac for 1858. This little volume should be in the hands of every housewife. Price 30 cents.
EUROPEAN Acquaintance, by D. Forrest.
DEBIT & Credit, by Chevalier Bunsen.

☞ The above are all new books, and the subscriber would like to sell them.

C. L. HILL.

A CARD.

HAVING sold out my stock of Marble, and the same having passed into the hands of P. S. UNDERHILL, I would recommend all wanting anything in that line to give him a call if they want it done up in good style and to their satisfaction.

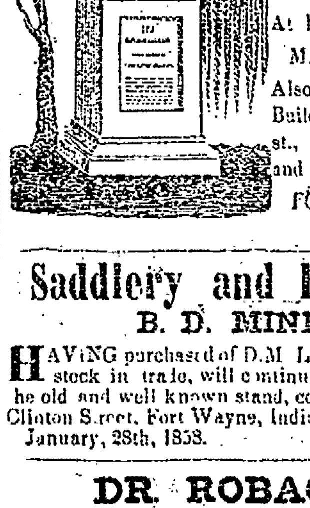
JAMES HUMPHREY.
Fort Wayne, January 29, 1857.

N. B. I still continue to furnish all kinds of Building and other cut Stone at the old stand near the Rockhill House.

Those having Tombstones finished at the shop are notified to take them away and settle for the same.

J. H.

P. S. UNDERHILL
Will continue to manufacture



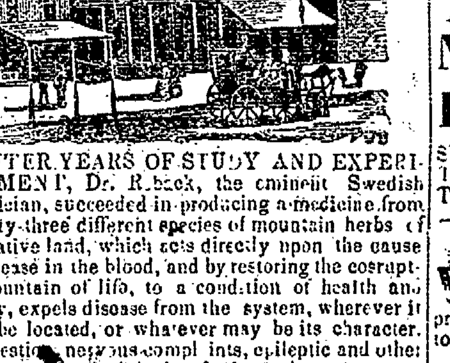
MONUMENTS,
HEAD STONES,
Furniture
AND
Counter Tops,
&c., &c.,
At his Old Stand on
MAIN STREET,
Also at the new Brick Building on Harrison st., between Columbia and Main,
FORT WAYNE
33

Saddlery and Harness.
B. D. MINER

HAVING purchased of D. M. Lanceford his entire stock in trade, will continue the business at the old and well known stand, corner Calhoun and Clinton Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

January, 28th, 1858. 3m31

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS.
DISEASE VANQUISHED
BY
Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.



AFTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT, Dr. Roback, the eminent Swedish Physician, succeeded in producing a medicine from twenty-three different species of mountain herbs of his native land, which acts directly upon the cause of disease in the blood, and by restoring the corrupted fountain of life, to a condition of health and purity, expels disease from the system, wherever it may be located, or whatever may be its character. Indigestion, nervous complaints, epileptic and other fits, coughs, consumption in its early stages, sore throat, bronchitis, fever and ague, asthma, low spirits, sexual incapacity, feminine weakness, pricking of the skin, symptomatic of paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, tumor, cancer, diabetes, lassitude and debility, diarrhea, and all other disorders of the organs of respiration, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the nerves of the muscular fiber, are unerringly cured by this preparation. It is to the *materies morbi* or seeds of disease what an alkali is to an acid; it neutralizes them with absolute certainty, while at the same time it regulates the secretions, removes obstructions from the bowels, creates appetite, renews bodily vigor, and regenerates every animal function. Such is the nature, such are the effects of Dr. Roback's famous Scandinavian Blood Purifier, which if taken in conjunction with the Scandinavian Blood Pills, will not only obliterate the most painful disease, but prevent their recurrence, and lengthen life beyond the ordinary scan.

In the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS, Dr Roback presents the result of twenty years of experience, hard study and experiments as to what a perfect pill should be. No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial. Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Scandinavian Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five for $1.

PERU, Miami County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1854

Dr. C. W. ROBACK: I have received so much benefit from your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, that I have thought it my duty, and it is no less my inclination, to give you a plain statement of my case. I was for years afflicted with that bane of all comfort, and efficiency in business, dyspepsia. To recapitulate all the so-called remedies which I have used to rid myself of this disease, would indeed make a melancholy catalogue. I also consulted with the best physicians I could hear of. I was induced to try your remedies through the persuasions of a friend, and after using them a few days was greatly benefitted, and in a short time, less than a month, I was entirely and permanently cured. I was also afflicted with the most violent nervous headache, which I suppose was produced by my disordered stomach, for when my dispepsia left me, my headach left with it. I now feel better in every respect than I have for ten years.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. DEMUTH.

From the Rev. Mr. McMullen, Pastor Roberts Chapel:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir—I have used your Blood Purifier for a nervous affection from which I have suffered much at times. While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a happy effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards and acts and believe me, Yours, J. W. T. McMULLEN.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Dr. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism for the past year and a half, and having seen your medicine, called the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, highly recommended gentlemen with whom I am acquainted, I was induced to try it, but not before I had used various other medicines, After using two bottles, I felt its effect very sensibly, and using two more, I found myself perfectly cured. You will allow me, therefore, to congratulate you upon making a discovery in medicine which is proving itself to be a worker of such wonders in the disease of the human family. GEORGE S. BENNET,
Local Editor Cincinnati Daily Enquirer

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—Having been troubled for several years with extreme debility and weakness, so much so that I was unable to attend to my ordinary business at times, and having heard of the wonderful cures that your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Pills were effecting I was induced by a friend to try them.

I have been using the Purifier for the last twelve months, and find the medicine fully equal to its recommendations. So valuable is it to me that I cannot now dispense with the use of it at my advanced age of life—seventy-seven years.

I cheerfully give this information for the benefit of those similarly affected. MORRIS MORRIS.

☞ The above certificates and many others, can be seen at my office by any one at any time. Get one of my Family Medical Almanac, gratis, from my agents.

Manufactory, Sales-Rooms and Office, No 6 East Fourth street, 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ For sale by HUGH B. REED & Co., Ft. Wayne: NICHOLAS SCHUCKMAN & Co., New Haven; PETER HELLER, Hellers' Corner; PETER ECKLEY, Monroeville; D. W. ESTILL, Dixon; W. PARKER, Huntertown; J. HOLLINGER, Cuba; P. S. CRISENBERG Maysville, and by druggists and merchants generally. 137ly

GOOD NEWS!

ALL who want to buy good and CHEAP GOODS are invited to call at

P. PIERR'S.

There they will find every thing right, in

Groceries and Dry Goods:

Molasses, prime article,
Golden Syrup,
Tea from 37½ to $1 00 per lb.
Coffee, 12½ cents per lb.
Sugar very low, and prime article.
Call and satisfy yourself of the truth.
GLASSWARE exceedingly low; CROCKERY cheap—cheaper than anywhere else.
Come, come, and see!
January 23d, 1858

GREAT BARGAINS
In the GROCERY Line!

WE have just received a new stock that we are selling at reduced prices. Such as good Sugar at 8 cts. per lb.

A good article of Molasses at 40 cts. per Gallon,
A good article of Young Hyson Tea, 50 cts per lb.
And all other kinds of Groceries equally low for Cash by
Jan. 14 1859. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THROUGH receipts will be given by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies, for the transportation of freights via Peru and Indianapolis, between

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

and from Cincinnati to all points on the T. W. & W. R. R.

Rates as Low as by any other Route;

and time quicker—freights are taken through without transfer.

Mark Goods via P & I R R, and deliver at the Depot of the Ind. & Cin. R. R. Co.—for through receipts in Cincinnati call at the freight office or on Mr SIDNEY RICE, No 65, 3d St; and at Fort Wayne, at the office of the T. W. & W. R. R. Messrs. KIMBALL & EDSALL, at that point, will also give any desired information and adjust only claims for overcharges.

J. F. CHEEK, Gen Frt Ag't I. & C. R. R.
I. N. ANDREWS, Gen Frt Ag't P. & I. R. R.
CARL KNOX Gen. Frt Ag't T. W. & W. R. R.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 13th, 1858 tf—33

25 bales DOMESTICS,
5 bales Denims,
5 " Striped Shirtings,
6 cases Summer and Fall Prints,
3 " Bleached Muslins.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

Fort Wayne Academy for Boys.

Regular Course of Studies

English, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, History (Ancient and Modern, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music.

Optional Studies,

Greek, French, Drawing, Instrumental Music.

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, with vacations of two months at the end of the second session; first session to commence September 1st, second session February 1st.

N. B. The next session (being one half of regular session) commences *November 16th.*

Pupils received at the commencement of sessions only.

Price of tuition of regular course, per session, payable in advance $12 00
" Optional studies " 5 00

For further information apply to
A. SUTERMEISTER, Principal.
Or to the Trustees, J. SOELLINGER Fort Wayne.
CH. PFEFFENBRINK, "
6m19 Rev F. W. HUSMAN, Harlen Tp.

NAILS for sale by P. PIERR.

BACON for sale by P. PIERR.

SUGAR, at PIERR'S.
TEA, by the Box, at PIERR'S.
TOBACCO by the Box, at PIERR'S.

FLOUR-SACK FACTORY.

WE have commenced the manufacture of Sacks for Flour, Buckwheat, Meal, &c., and are prepared promptly to furnish all sizes, neatly printed to order, at New York prices, adding transportation. Terms cash.

IRE SELT & Co,
Fort Wayne, March 6. 36

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
Completely Preserved
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

AND who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula scald head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick head ache (neuralgia), but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following:

ANN HARBOR, November 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir, I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair eyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County, some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy, upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or grey (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours, SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD, I was long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours, SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE ILL, June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and have no doubt permanently so.

S. BRESSE, ex Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y. (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market Street, S. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. y—is—38

MABEL VAUGHAN.

Another lot just received by
Jan 29. C. L. HILL.

FASHIONABLE
Tailoring Establishment!
J. B. WHITE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS opened at his old place, over the New York Cash Store, a new stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery.

Now is your time to get a

Good Fit and a Cheap Garment.

Give us a call. Shop over S. C. Evans & Co's, corner of Main & Calhoun streets.

J. B. WHITE.
October 14, 1857. 6m16

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

An Adventure in a Railway Carriage.

After I had taken my seat one morning at Paddington in an empty carriage, I was joined, just as the train was moving off, by a strange looking young man with remarkable long flowing hair. He was, of course, a little hurried, but he seemed beside to be disturbed and wild, so that I was quite alarmed for fear of his not being right in his mind, nor did his subsequent conduct at all re-assure me. Our train was an express, and he inquired eagerly, at once, which was the first station whereat we were advertised to stop. I consulted my Bradshaw, and furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man looked at his watch. "Madam," said he, "I have but half an hour between me, and, it may be, ruin. Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of scissors in your work bag. Oblige me, if you please, by cutting off my hair." "Sir," said I, "it is impossible."

"Madam," he urged, and a look of severe determination crossed his features. "I am a desperate man; beware how you refuse what I ask.—Cut my hair off—short, close to the roots—immediately: and here is a newspaper to hold the ambrosial curls." I thought he was mad, of course: and, believing it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock. "Now, Madam," said he, unlocking a small portmanteau, "you will further oblige me by looking out of the window, as I am about to change my clothes." Of course I looked out of the window for a very considerable time, and when he observed, "Madame, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience," I did not recognize the young man in the least.

Instead of his former gay costume, he was attired in black, and wore a grey wig and silver spectacles: he looked like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about sixty-four years of age; to complete the character he had a volume of sermons in his hand, which—they appeared so to absorb him—might have been his own. "I do not wish to threaten you young lady," he resumed, "and I think, besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you promise me not to reveal this metamorphosis until your journey's end?" "I will," said I, "most certainly." At Reading the guard and a person in plain clothes looked into our carriage. "You have the ticket, my love," said the young man, blandly, and looking at me as though he were my father.

"Never mind sir; we don't want them," said the official, as he withdrew his companion. "I shall now leave you madam," observed my fellow traveler, as soon as the coast was clear: by your kind and courageous conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps even your own." In another minute he was gone and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from the Times newspaper that the gentlemen on whom I had operated as hair cutter had committed a forgery to an enormous amount in London a few hours before I met him, and that he had been tracked into an express train from Paddington, but that—although the telegraph had been put in motion and described him accurately—at Reading, when the train was searched he was nowhere to be found.—*Household Words.*

☞ *A Domestic Row:*—Morton, the editor of the Nebraska News, thus describes a domestic row and a subsequent reconciliation of which he was a witness:

Coming down the Missouri near Bean lake, between Weston and St Joe, our boat was hailed by a woman on shore. The officers of the craft with their usual gallantry, rounded to, headed up stream, and stopped; the lady informed them that the "duds and cooking consarns" were all packed in a cabin hard by, ready for removal, and that it was her desire to take passage down the river. Immediately the duds were under way, and fast coming on deck, when a man plowing in an adjacent field was seen to drop the reins, and mount the horse, and come charging and yelling towards the boat. The captain waited until he had arrived, and then puffing and blowing: "Ann whar on earth are you going tew?"

Said she, "Joab, I allow to go wherr I ain't to be cuffed, and cursed, and mauled every day, by such a brute as you are."

"Said he, in a very melancholy tone—"Ann, farewell."

Said she, doubtfully—"Joab, if you'll treat me better, I'll stay and live with you until the breath is clean out of my body."

And Joab promised that he would, and that he hoped to be eternally dog on end to thunder if he wouldn't pay the captain for landing, and treat all around, if she would just stay, and so she stayed. And the last seen of this nearly separated couple, they were affectionately embracing each other on the bank of the 'big muddy,' surrounded by seven little free soil boys, whose shirt tails, like the banners of Macbeth, were hung up on the outer walls, and whose eyes were full of gum, dirt and wonder.

Put "Gravy on you 'Taters"—The last Scalpel, in an article on "Diet," assumes the positions that "the use of oil, would decrease the victims of consumption nine tenths, and that this is the whole secret of the use of cod-liver oil," quotes the following summary of observations on this subject, made by Dr. Hooker

1. Of the persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty one years, more than one-fifth eat no fat meat.

2. Of persons at the age of forty-five, all excepting less than one in fifty, habitually use fat meat.

3. Of persons who, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two, avoid fat meat, a few acquire an appetite for it, and live to a good old age, while the greater portion die with phthisis before thirty five.

4. Of persons dying with the phthisis between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, nine tenths, at least have never used fat meat.

Most individuals who avoid fat meat, also use little butter and oily gravies: though many compensate for this want, in part at least, by a free use of those articles, and also milk, eggs, and various saccharine substances. But they constitute an imperfect substitute for fat meat, without which sooner or later the body is almost sure to show the effects of deficient calorification.

☞ To knit the heels of socks double, so that they may last twice as long as otherwise, skip every alternative stitch on the wrong side, and knit all on the right. This will make it double, like that of a a double-ply ingrain carpet

A Good Whitewash—As this is the season of the year when people begin to clean up and make things look fresh for the approaching summer, we copy from the last Scientific American the following in respect to the best and cheapest whitewashes, both for the inside and outside of houses:

Take half a bushel of fresh burnt white lime, and slake it either with hot or cold water, in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slaked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, add one quart of sweet milk, and it is ready for use to put on with a brush. This wash is for the outside of buildings, fences, &c, and is very durable. Some put glue in whitewash, and others flour and rice paste: but these render it liable to scale off in very dry weather. The above wash may be made a cream color by the addition of ochre. The above whitewash is all that can be desired for the interior of houses, excepting the salt—it must be omitted, as it tends to imbibe moisture. French white is superior to lime washes for the ceilings of rooms, as it is not so liable to turn yellowish in color, but it rubs off so easily that it cannot be used for side walls.

☞ *Agricultural Shorter Catechism*—What are tiles? A Yankee invention for draining pockets; so called from resemblance to the prevailing style of gentlemen's hats

What is buckwheat! Masculine wheat. The feminine is called *dough*.

What is breaking? A Western phrase signifying a regular smash up of prairie dom. The present pressure has been so heavy as to break things generally out West.

What are wild oats? A kind of grain usually sown broadcast by farm boys—good food for fast bipeds.

What is cabbage. A plant popular among tailors with large families.

What is "garden sass?" Cultivate impertinence.

What fruit pleases garroters? Choke pears. They are also familiar with the artichoke.

Why are people with corns like certain vegetables? Because they are toe *martyrs*.

Is there a vegetable hen? Yes, the egg plant.

How can young ladies soonest secure farms? Take a *"Country Gentleman."*

Why are ostlers illiterate? Because they read only stable *litter* ature.—*Boston Post.*

C. W. NETTLEHORST. B. W. NETTLEHORST

NETTLEHORST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Shop and Store Room in Elsall's Buildings one door north of H B Reed's Drug Store.

WE keep constantly on hand a perfect assortment of

Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves

From the justly celebrated Foundries of Troy N Y embracing all of the latest improvements, and, also, many of the most approved Patterns of Ohio and Pensylvania Stoves. We would therefore solicit those of our friends who want any thing in our line to give us a call. We not only warrant our stoves but also our TIN WARE to give entire satisfaction, as we employ none but experienced Workmen.

P S If you want anything in the way of Job bing, such as

Eavetroughs Spouting, &c.,

Call at Nettlehorst & Co. We are prepared to do it with neatness and dispatch.

Nov 11th, 1857.

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City FREE OF CHARGE

Finest PictureGallery in the West

DAGUERREOTYPE,

Ambrotype, Hallotype,

AND

Photographic Rooms,

Over Evans' Store corner of Calhoun and Main sts

AMBROTYPES, 25 CTS.

A. McDONALD has returned from the East with the finest and best assortment of MATERIALS ever brought into this city carefully selected by myself and will sell at the lowest figures

P. S. The principal Operators in the Union are condemning the Ambrotypes as not being durable, and I am of that opinion myself; I have therefore concluded to commence the DAGUERREOTYPES and persons wishing for either of those pictures can have them executed in the finest style at my new Rooms over Evans & Co.'s Dry Goods Store. Fort Wayne, Ind. 29

To the Stockholders of the

FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R Co. }
FORT WAYNE January 1, 1858 }

THE Stockholders of the Fort Wayne Western Railroad Company in the County of Allen Indiana, are hereby notified that, in addition to the three installments heretofore required of them, the remaining seventy per cent. of the stock subscribed by them, respectively, is required to be paid up by them to me, as Treasurer, in further installments as follows:

The fourth instalment of 10 per cent on the 10th day of February 1858.

The fifth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of March, 1858.

The sixth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of April, 1858.

The seventh instalment of 10 per cent on the 10th day of May, 1858

The eighth instalment of ten per cent. on the 10th day of June, 1858:

The ninth instalment of 10 per cent on the 10th day of July, 1858

And the tenth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of August, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors,

7 27 THOMAS TIGAR, Treasurer.

NEW STOCK

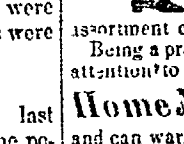
At the Old Boot and Shoe Store,

2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun st.

E. VORDERMARK has just received a full and very superior assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

which he intends selling at the very lowest prices



The Stock includes all the newest and most seasonable styles, from the best eastern manufactories.

Additional supplies will be constantly received, so as to keep the assortment complete.

Being a practical workman, he will give particular attention to

Home Made & Custom Work

and can warrant his articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials.

Calf and Kip Boots, Stogies, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept on hand or made to measure.

Sept. 11, 1857 v—48

Leather & Findings.

FRY & CHEESMAN,

WELL and long known in this city, have opened up, in connection with their Tannery, a

Leather Store

On Columbia st. Fort Wayne,

In the room formerly occupied by R W. Taylor & Co., west of Calhoun, where they keep a full assortment of Leather, such as

FRENCH CALF,
SOLE LEATHER, all kinds,
UPPER LEATHER,
COMMON CALF,
KIP SKIN,
HEAVY UPPER,
EASTERN of all kinds,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
HARNESS LEATHER
BRIDLE LEATHER,
ALL KINDS OF LININGS,
ETC, ETC, ETC.

All of which they will sell to the trade, or by retail, and at prices which will be of advantage to the buyer

Their facilities for making Leather are as good as any in the city, and hence, they can sell cheap as any.

N. B—They buy Hides and Pelts.

50,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid. Call and examine our stock.

Fort Wayne, O 31, 1857 1y

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion is now open.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continual rush to see one of the most Magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS

that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

of all the latest styles: Fancy Colors; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that we are enabled to sell at lower prices than you will find in this market. Also

DRESS TRIMMINGS

of every grade, style and price for the million

WHITE GOODS.

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

And a large assortment of all other Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, too numerous to mention

All the above Goods were bought under unusually favorable circumstances, just after the recent crash in the Wall Street Banks and the consequent depreciation in the money market, and the looked for failures of the Importers and Jobbing Houses obliged them to sell to cash customers, we availed ourselves of these great bargains, and willing to give our customers the benefit of them, we would invite all the Ladies and the balance of mankind, for we have the goods and are bound to sell them. Bring along your cash.

Oct 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

Stewart's Large Oven, Air-Tight,

SUMMER AND WINTER

COOKING STOVE,

COMBINING economy of fuel and time perfection in Cooking and Baking, with great durability and convenience. This is warranted to be *The Best and most complete Cooking Stove* now made, and by a peculiar arrangement of reflectors, the heat may be all retained in the stove, and the room keept cool and pleasant. A great saving is thus effected, and the comfort of those using the stove secured. Housekeepers are invited to call and examine this triumph of modern invention.

For sale by A. B BRANDRIFF,
July 21, 1857. *Sign of the Golden Stove*

TIN and Japaned Ware—A complete assortment of the very best quality, and the cheapest in the State. *All mending and jobbing done at* BRANDRIFF'

LATEST NEWS!

Reported expressly for CARIER & WEHMER, by the Telegraph Line *The Rumor.*

END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE!

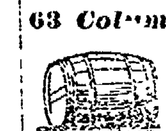
Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken

By the French and Germans!

Carier & Wehmer,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

63 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.



HAVE just received the largest and best selected assortment of the following articles, which they are ready to sell at lower figures than any house in the State.

Brandies—

1 Champagne Brandy.
2 French do
3 Cognac do of Rasteau de Sazerac, Pinet Castillon, and Otard Dupuy.
4 Catawba do
5 Domestic do.
6 Cherry do.
7 Kummel do.

Gin—Schiedam Shnapps.

Cordials—

Bordeaux.
Anisette.
Maraschino.
Curacao.
Absinthe.
Brandy Fruits.

Whiskey—

Rye Whiskey. Monongahla. Bourbon.

Wines,

Haut Sauterne.
Claret, Rhine.
Champagne. Madeira
Muscat. Sherry. Catawba
Port Malaga.
Ginger.

Rum—Jamaica. Santa Cruz. Batavia.

AGENTS for the sale of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, and also for Greene's Aromatic Sap.

Also a large assortment of imported and domestic CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c.

May 23, 1857. 47

HARD TIMES

And Prices to Match.

EMBROIDERIES almost given away. We have just received a large invoice of New Embroideries, consigned to us from an Eastern House, which will be sold at ruinously low prices. In the lot, we offer

1000 Jaconet Collars at one half the usual price
500 Muslin do, at 20 cents, worth 3 shillings.
500 " " 25 " 50 cents.
500 " " 31 cts. " 56 "
500 " " 37 " 62 "
500 " " 50 " 87 "
1000 Jaconet Bands 2 yards long, and warranted to wash, for 10 cts, worth 37.
500 Jaconet Bands at 30 cents, worth 63.
750 do, 2½ yards long, for 80 cents, worth $1,50
100 sets Collars and Sleeves at 75 cts. worth 1 75
475 pair Sleeves at 20 cts a pair, worth 50 cts
500 do at 25 cents, worth $1 00.

Jaconet and Muslin Flouncings, elegant work and beautiful patterns, for one half what they can be purchased for at any other house; and a whole raft of Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Infant's Waists, Infant's Robes, Thread Edgings, &c., &c. All of which will be sold without regard to cost, at 75 Columbia street, by

WM T. ABBOTT.

Oct 13 h

☞ New England money taken at par in exchange for Goods.

100,000 Hides Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

Jan. 31. H. C. GREY & Co.

Splendid Prizes for Farmers!

Two Ways of making Money!!

No 1, One Silver Watch	$10
2 One Canary Bird	5
3, One pr Boots made to measure	5
4, Copy of Fort Wayne Newspaper tobe selected by the winner	2

The above prizes will be paid to persons delivering the most

BARK

To H. C. GREY & Co.,

at their Tannery on the Feeder Canal, near Capt. Rudisill's Mill, by the first day of August, 1857. The bark must be either

White or Black Oak,

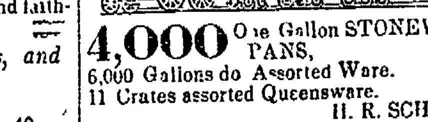
in good condition, and of this year's peeling.

The person bringing the most bark will receive the first prize; the one bringing the next largest amount will receive the second prize, and so on.—We will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash for all Bark delivered.

January 31st.

Just received by Railroad!



4,000 One Gallon STONEWARE MILK PANS,
6,000 Gallons do Assorted Ware.
11 Crates assorted Queensware.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES

For Sale at the SENTINEL OFFICE, at *Reduced Prices.*

New Grocery and Provision Store!

Corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, opposite G. Miller's.

A. G. BARNETT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened in the above store, (formerly Reiter's Confectionary,) a full stock of choice.

FAMILY GROCERIES

Crushed, Coffee, and N. Orleans Sugars; Rio and Java Coffee; Teas, Pepper, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, Pickles, Sauces, &c, &c.

CONFECTIONARIES

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

PROVISIONS—such as Potatoes Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Flour, Corn Meal Dried Beef, Hams, Fish, &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Farmers' Produce.

It is his design to furnish his customers with the very best and choicest articles in the above line, and to sell at the very lowest prices, and he therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Nov 23 l. 11—21

PILES! PILES! PILES!!

This hitherto intractable disease, of every form and in every stage,

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION ONLY

Dr. Cavanaugh's

PILE SALVE

WILL never fail in giving immediate relief, and positively curing the worst and most obstinate case of Hemorrhoids or Piles. It is the

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN

here or elsewhere for the Piles, and the result of years of patient study and investigations

Sufferers from Piles now have a remedy at hand which will

Stand the Test of Trial,

without the fair of failure on its part to do all the proprietor claims for it,

Full directions accompanying each box; and all that is requisite is strictly to observe them, and a cure is certain to follow.

The proprietor refers to the following testimonials from gentlemen of character and standing, who have voluntarily given their certificates in its favor in regard to its efficacy in their own cases. Read them

The following is from one of the most reliable citizens of Chicago, the late Treasurer of Cook County Illinois:

Chicago, July 25, 1855.

Dr. Cavanaugh:—Dear Sir,—I wish hereby to make known to the afflicted that I have been troubled with the Piles for twenty years and upwards, and at times most severely. And during a recent and exceedingly painful attack a friend procured a box of your Salve, and asked me to give it a trial. I did so; not however with the expectation of benefiting my disease, for truly, I had tried so many applications I had lost confidence in all. But in making use of your Salve, I soon found that is was doing me good; and really it is incredible to myself, that with only about two weeks' use of your Salve, I am so far as I can judge a well man.

I most cheerfully make this statement, believing it due both to yourself and such as may be afflicted with this most painful and trying disease. I do not hesitate to say that I consider your preparation an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Most sincerely yours, N. N. HEALD.

The Hon Richard Yates, late member of Congress from the Springfield, Ill., district, says:

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 15, 1855.

Dr. Thos. H. Cavanaugh.—Dear Sir,—The preparation, Cavanaugh's Pile Salve, which you furnished, I found of great service, producing an easy and speedy cure. I do not hesitate to recommend it as an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

☞ Price $1 per Box. For sale at Fort Wayne by Wall & Meyer, H. B. Reed & Co. J. U. Winslow, Smith and Brackenridge, Meegan & Nill, and H. G. Wagner, and by Druggists and dealers generally

1s6m19

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

REED'S DRUG STORE,

consisting of a choice assortment of

Perfumery & Fancy Articles

offered at

Prices to suit the Times!

I HAVE just opened a large stock of PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES TOYS, &c, for the Holidays, among which I will offer at reduced prices the following

EXTRACTS

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF AND TOILET,

LUBIN'S Paris,
RIMMEL'S London,
MAUGEURT & CORDAY'S Paris,
FARINA COLOGNE Paris.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pomades, Philocomes, Restoratives and Dyes Ox Marrow and Bears Grease.

SOAPS.

Low's Brown Windsor, Low's Honey Soap, Haull's Honey Soap, Roussell's Almond and Floating Soap; Taylor's Wright's, Haull's, Roussell's and Bazin Crystaline, Wash Balls and Bar Soap, Walnut Oil, Military Shaving, Soap Shaving, Cream, etc.

SHAVING BOXES AND BRUSHES

Powder Puffs in Boxes, Toilet Powder, Men Fun Lilly White, Pearl Powder, and Rogue.

A large assortment of

Brushes.

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Flesh Brushes, and Dressing Combs.

Also a large lot of Porte-Monnaies, Port Purses Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, with an endless variety of other Fancy Toys and useful articles, all admirably suited for *Holiday Gifts*, which are offered CHEAP at the DRUG STORE

Cornes of Calhoun and Columbia Sereets

December 26th, 1857.

2000 SEAMLESS BAGS,
5 bales Carpet Warp—white and colored.
250 kegs Juniatt's Nails.

H R. SCHWEGMAN.

O H. Smith's Great Work!

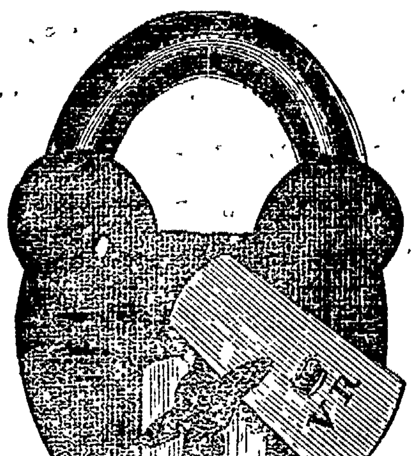
Early Indiana Trials & Sketches.

REMINISCENSES by Hon. O. H Smith In one octavo volume. One of the best and most interesting books ever published; throwing much light on the early history of Indiana and its old settlers. Just published, and for sale by

C L HILL

March 27, 1853.

HARDWARE.



OLIVER P. MORGAN,

Successor to H. Durrie,

No 81 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind

OFFERS a large assortment of STOVES, which for quality and variety is equal to any in this market, at *greatly reduced prices.* Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at least before buying elsewhere.

He is now receiving a large variety of

HARDWARE,

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON

AND STEEL, OF ALL SIZES,

Axtes Eliptic Springs, Anvils, Bellows, Vices,

and other heavy goods, which in variety will compare with any stock in this vicinity

FARMER'S GOODS,

such as Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scoops Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, &c, &c,

Building Materials

including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes DOOR TRIMMINGS—Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c.

MECHANICS' TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths and Coopers, fully up to the times in shape and quality.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plated and Britannia Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, &c.

SOLAR & FLUID LAMPS,

Britannia Tea Setts Curtain Cornices and Bands, together with

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every kind and variety.

He is prepared to execute any order for the manufacture of

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Work

To Merchants he offers an assortment of TIN WARE, warranted in quality, at *Lower Prices* than usual

Tin Plate and Tinners' Goods always on hand.

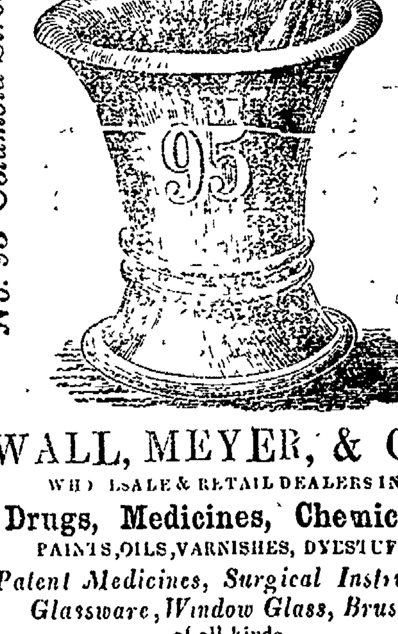
Dec. 19 1856. y—25

MACABOY SNUFF—a fine quality of Lorillard's rose scented, at J. U WINSLOW.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN, for sale at Apothecaries' Hall, 83 Columbia Street

NITRATE of silver *Pure* in Pencels and cristals Sulphute of Quinine, Sulphute, Muriate, and Aceite of Morphia; Strychnia Veratria, Padophil sin, Iodine, Iodide of Iron, Hydrdate of Potassa, Ace tate of Iron, Phosphate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and pure Iron Filings

For sale by J U WINSLOW.
Aug 30. *At Apothecaries Hall.*



No. 95 Columbia Street. *No. 95 Columbia Street.*

WALL, MEYER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS.

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instrumen's Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes, of all kinds

Pure Wines & Brandies!

Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drug and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

OILS! OILS!

LINSEED OIL, Lard Oil, Bark Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' Oil, Corn Oil, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, and all Etherial and Essential Oils, for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

MEYER & BROTHER,
Druggists, No. 95 Colmnbia street.

CARPETS. 20 pieces 2 and 3 ply Carpets.
10 " Oil Clots.
10 " Floor Matting.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

L. FALK,

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign & Domestic

LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 83 Columbia street.

One door east of Meyer & Croter's Drug Store;

IS just opening and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Cherry Brandy,	Stomach Bitters,
French "	Champagne Wine,
Catawba "	Port "
Domestic "	Malaga "
Apple "	Sweet "
Jamaica Rum,	Muscat "
St Croix "	Madeira "
Gin	Sherry "
Old Bourbon Whisky,	Catawba "
Rye "	French "
Monongahela "	White "
Common "	Rhine "
Schiedam Schnaps,	Claret "

Also, a large assortment of Imported and Domestic

Cigars & Sardines

To which I would call the attention of both the City and Country Trade. All who want first rate articles, at

CHEAP PRICES,

will please give us a call April 17 5.

KID GLOVES.

October 3d, 1857

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Gents white black and colored Kid Gloves of the best quality, this day opened and for sale by

WM. T. ABBOTT.

GAUNTLETS,

LADIES' Lisle, Taffeta, Kid, Buck, and Merino Gauntlets—plain and fancy tops

Also Gents Buck and Cloth do, at the Boston Dry Goods Store. Oct.

DRAKE & BOURIE

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE removed their Wholesale and Retail PROVISION EMPORIUM to No. 5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun street, two doors north of Evans & Co, where they have just received a large choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Can Fruits, Confectionaries, Fish, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for cash, and cash only.

To Farmers they offer the highest cash price for all kinds of marketing, and to the Citizens of Fort Wayne, the largest and most complete assortment of EATABLES in the city, *delivered Free of Charge* at their residences

Are Agent for Maltbey's celebrated

Baltimore Oysters.

Dec 1, 1856.

HONEY SOAP—A large lot of this popular soap; also an endless variety of Toilet Soaps, at *Apothecaries Hall*

MARSH-MALLOW PASTE—Jujube Paste—Lemon Rose, Banana, Pine-Apple, Liquorice Hourhound, Wild Cherry and Iceland Moss Gum Drops for sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

HECKER'S FARINA, Pearl Tapioco, Pearl Sago, Pearl Barley, Bermuda Arrow-root—fresh and of the best quality, at 83 Columbia street

J U WINSLOW

CHLORIDE of Lime and Chloride of Soda, at *Apothecaries Hall*, 83 Columbia st

COFFEE—Old Gov Java 6lbs for a dollar, at J U WINSLOW'S

PURE LEMON JUICE—Identical with the expressed juice of Fresh Lemons. For sale at *Apothecaries Hall*

ENGLISH BREAKFAST and fine Oolong Teas, for sale at 61 Columbia street.

J U WINSLOW.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale on liberal terms of payment: LOTS 11 and 12 in block 21, Ewing's Addition (my late residence), price $3,000.

Also the middle 20 feet (adjoining Mr. F Nirdlinger's) of lot 510, Hanna's addition Price $1,000

82 Acres of Land, 1½ mile from town, adjoining James Embry's farm on the south, and Simon Edsall's farm on the west; 40 acres are well cleared and fenced. Price $1,000.

80 Acres of Land near the Piqua Road, 2½ miles from Fort Wayne, 8 acres cleared, the balance well timbered Price $2 000

The above property is rapidly rising in value, and presents a rare opportunity for investment to persons desiring property in and near Fort Wayne.

I also offer, for sale, in lots to suit buyers, Lots and Out-Lots in New Haven, and over 7,000 acres of valuable timbered and farming lands, on and near the Lake Erie, Wabash & St Louis, and Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroads, in the eastern part of Allen County.

JOSEPH K EDGERTON.

Fort Wayne, March 28, 1856 tf—39

A CARD.

WE take this opportunity of saying to our customers and the public, that we now have in store one of the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

ever offered by us in this market

Our facilities for buying in the Eastern Markets are unsurpassed by any other house in the State—One of our firm, JONAS W. TOWNLEY, devotes his whole time to the purchase of Goods in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Market, which enables us, instead of purchasing and receiving all our Goods at one time, to have

New Goods arrive almost every day!

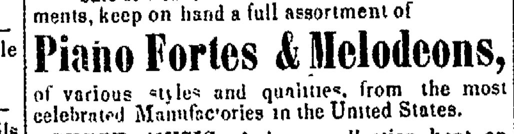
We have, this Spring, received over seven hundred packages of goods, and more are on the way. Our assortment will be found complete in each department, and we invite the attention of *Merchants in town or country, Farmers, Mechanics, and the public* in general, to give us a call, and we assure them our aim will be to give them Goods in our line, at

Wholesale or Retail,

as cheap as they can be afforded in this market.

One Price, and no abatement.

J. W TOWNLEY & Co.

PIANO FORTE  **WAREROOM**

HILL & JACOBS having opened rooms for the sale of Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments, keep on hand a full assortment of

Piano Fortes & Melodeons,

of various styles and qualities, from the most celebrated Manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC—A large collection kept on hand New Music constantly received.

A fine assortment of

Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Also Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.

Feb 6, 1856.

ROBINSON'S

New Brick Store

At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.

This Wholesale and Retail

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

AND LEATHER STORE

IS the most extensive establishment of the kind in this part of the country,

My Retail Room

is spacious and well filled, from the styles of the White Satin, Bronz French Kid, and Toilet Slipper, to the FANCY GAITER and STOGA BOOT.

Merchants & Shoe Dealers

can be supplied as low as they can buy of Eastern Jobbing Houses, as I purchase direct from the Manufacturers in Eastern Villages, where the Jobbers buy their stock; and when my own

HOME MADE WORK

is added to the Eastern, a better stock is furnished.

Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings.

Cash paid for Hides & Skins

JAMES H. ROBINSON.

Fort Wayne, Ind, Dec 26, 1855.

FORT WAYNE

STEAM BOILER WORKS,

N. McLACHLAN & Co.,

Proprietors, Fort Wayne, Ind,

THE above extensive establishment having just gone into operation is prepared to do all kinds of BOILER WORK, such as

High and Low Pressure Boilers,

of all sizes and descriptions,

LARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER TANKS, &c., &c.

in a thorough and expeditious manner.

From the twenty years experience of N. McLachlan in the above business, the last three of which were with Messrs Coopers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we feel confident that we can make it the interest of those wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call.

Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Repairs promptly attended to.

Fort Wayne, Ma 1 18 44

NOTICE

THE term of partnership of the Firm of BOSTICK & BOLMAN will expire during next summer and as they are determined to settle all the matters transacted during said term, they notify all those in their indebtedness, and all those having claims against them, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts.

They keep on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which they make up to measure in the best and latest style

They will sell CHEAP for *Cash or its equivalent only*

Jan. 15, 1858.

THE

SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS

OF YOUTH:

Just Published, the 3d Edition.

☞ ON SPERMATORRHEA OR SEMINAL DISEASES—A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Impotence &c, resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1827); Licentiate of the Hall (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self abase, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent manner and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free and well secured, by Dr CH. KLINE, No 420 First Avenue, Box 4586, New York. 1y14

Stoves! Stoves!

WE have contracted for $12000 worth of STOVES to be delivered this fall, and manufactured from HANGING ROCK metal, known to all to be the best metal in the world for stoves, made of superior weight, and warranted not to break by fire, bought at low figures, and our customers shall reap the benefit

COMETS.—We have six sizes of the Comet flat top cooking stoves—the best stove sold in any market; it outstrips all competition wherever introduced. I have sold hundreds in this market, and the sale is every day increasing. No family should be without one. We warrant this stove one year, and if the stove is not what we represent it to be, the money will be refunded. For sale at the signe of the Golden Stove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF.

September 22, 1855

PARLOR COOKING STOVES.—You will find three kinds of these Stoves at BRANDRIFF'S

THE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves, for sale by BRANDRIFF.

BUCKEYE STATE—We have five sizes of the Stove, warranted good, also, the Hoosier State takes 30 inches wood, which suits the farmers. This Stove has long been their favorite is heavy and never breaks. We will warrant it one year. Can be had at BRANDRIFF'S.

OHIO Box Stove—3 sizes of this Stove, at BRANDRIFF'S

Ironton Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find six sizes of this excellent Stove of heavy plate, at

Sept 10 BRANDRIFF'S

ELEVATED OVEN.—This Stove we get manufactured for this market, out of Hanging Rock and the only one made of the kind exclusively of the material in the United States; it has two fire-chambers is a quick baker, and is the best kind of house warmer. We have a large quantity and can afford them low, considering the great weight and good quality, by BRANDRIFF

UNION Box Stove—3 sizes new pattern for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. BRASS KETTLES for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

THREE sizes of Ten Plate Stoves, at BRANDRIFF'S.

10,000 Lbs of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

BEST PREMIUM.—We have 5 sizes of these Stoves; they are truly what their name indicate. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN Plate, Copper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

SEVEN sizes Fluted Boxes Stoves, very cheap and heavy plated at BRANDRIFF'S

Indiana Six Hole Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find two sizes of this stove, of heavy plate, and a good baker of beatiful design, at the sign of the Golden Stove.

THE IOWA.—This is a new Stove, just out, and is destined to meet with rapid sales in this city; it is everything that is nice and good. The sight of it is sufficient. We have the exclusive sale of it. The price is low. Call at BRANDRIFF'S.

KANSAS PARLORS—3 sizes of this new and beautiful Parlor Stove got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at BRANDRIFF'S

1853 **FORT WAYNE** 1853

STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB C BOWSER JOSEPH STORY

BOWSER & STORY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,

Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses.

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,

Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash. & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Sheats, &c.

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, all on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any establishment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.

Cash paid for old Castings and Brass

Fort Wayne, October 20 1853. 16

HUGH B. REED,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs. Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies,

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market

His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 9, 1852 H B R.

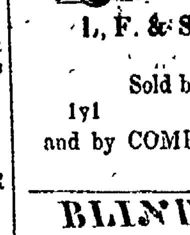
Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!

20 PIECES two and three ply Carpets of beautiful colors and patterns

5 pieces Stair Carpets and Rugge Mattings, plain and figured, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4.

OIL CLOTHS of splendid patterns and width, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4, which will be sold cheaper than ever by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

August 10th, 1855.



FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.

L. F. & S. BURGESS, AGENTS, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by FAIRBANKS & CO. 189 Broadway, N. Y.

1y1

and by COMPARET, HUBBELL, & Co FORT WAYNE Ind.

BLINDS AND SASH

CHEAPEST AT HOME.

MAKERS of *Blinds* in Toledo and other places, and their agents here represent their work *cheaper* than any made here. To those in want of such articles, we would say we are prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at prices that will compare *all the time* with any made abroad, and respectfully invite a call. HUMPHREY & HURD.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. 41.

The Latest Financial News From New York

IS that owing to the scarcity of money, Goods can be bought very low, and that

SCHWEGMAN

has laid in a tremendous stock, which he will almost give away to his customers.

He is now opening his assortment, which includes all kinds of

Fall and Winter Goods,

DRESS GOODS of all the newest styles, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, Jeans, Linseys, and Flannels, and every description of

— FANCY GOODS. —

Groceries.

A large Stock at reduced Prices.

Hardware, Queensware, Wooden Ware, Nails, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Oct 31, 1857

The Golden Prize

FOR

ILLUSTRATED. **1858**. ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An imperial Quarto containing *eight pages* or *forty columns* of entertaining reading matter: and *elegantly illustrated* every week

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money!

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift
One copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts
One copy for three years,	5 00 and 3 gifts
One copy for five years,	8 00 and 5 gifts

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies 1 year	$5 00, and 3 gifts
Five copies 1 year	8 00, and 5 gifts
Ten copies 1 year	15 00, and 10 gifts
Twenty-one copies 1 year	30 00, and 21 gifts.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2 Packages of Gold containing	$500 00 each
5 do do do	200 00 each
10 do do do	100 00 each
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00 each
20 Gold Watches	75 00 each
50 do	60 00 each
100 do	50 00 each
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35 00 each
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00 each
500 Silver Watches	10 00 to 25 each
1000 Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to $15 each

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid*

☞ All communications should be addressed to BECKET & Co.,
48 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, N.Y.

*** Specimen copies sent free. 13w29

FORT WAYNE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTE

Phœnix Block cor. Main & Calhoun Sts.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution, from his experience and success as a Teacher and Practical Book Keeper, has no hesitation in saying that the facilities here afforded to young men for qualifying themselves for the counting room, and various other mercantile pursuits are unsurpassed by any similar institution in the Union

The course of instruction is thorough and practical, embracing Book-keeping by single and double Entry, and its application to every department of trade, as now practised by the most accomplished and experienced accountants (taught on an entirely new and successful plan, enabling the student to become much more selfreliant, in less time than any other plan,) Commercial law, Mercantile Correspondence, Commercial calculation, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c.

The system of Penmanship adopted in this institution is unrivaled, giving a free and easy use of the hand and pen, thereby enabling the student to effect any style of writing. Young ladies and gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for teachers, will save much time and expense by securing this system, taught in no other institution in the West

The thorough and extensive course of Instruction, combined with the elegance, beauty and convenience of the rooms, the highly qualified teachers, and pleasant and healthy location, renders this the most attractive institution to all who may desire an accomplished commercial education.

Being impressed with the necessity of Ladies' acquainting themselves more thoroughly with business transactions, the Principal has fitted up apartments with neatness, elegance and convenience, expressly for them.

The ladies Department is entirely separate from the male, having separate entrances from the street, and will remain permanently conected with the Institution.

Students are taught individually, and not in classes therefore they can enter at any time, and advance in the ratio of their capacity.

TUITION:

For full Commercial Course, including Practical Penmanship $25,00

For same with Ornamental Penmanship 31,00

☞ Catalogues sent on application

C. J DIETRICH, Prin.

Ft. Wayne, Feb 16 tf—33

JOHN ORFF S. LACEY.

EMPIRE MILLS,

AT ST. MARY'S AQUEDUCT,

FORT WAYNE.

THE subscribers having taken the Stone Mills, lately occupied by S Edsall, are prepared to do a general Milling and Custom Business. Flour delivered in any part of the City free of charge. Orders can be left either at the Mill or at Orff's Store No. 3

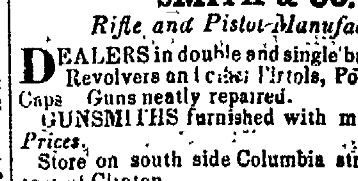
Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Shipstuffs, and Bran constantly on hand.

The highest Market Price paid for good sound Wheat.

ORFF & LACEY.

Feb 1, 1856 y—

GUNS! GUNS!



South side of **Columbia St.,** *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Gun Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials at *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed scale:

At 100 yards, an average of	1 inch	each shot.
200 " "	2½	"
300 " "	5	"
400 " "	8	"

SMITH & Co.

Aug. 27 1y8

Steam Elevators,

Corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane

FORT WAYNE.

PRATT & Co. having bought the Warehouse and Mill lately occupied by Little & McCulloch, are prepared to do a

Commission & Forwarding Business,

and will promptly attend to all goods and produce entrusted to them.

Superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

The highest price paid for Grain and all kinds of produce.

Fort Way 18th, 1855. 146

A LARGE assortment of Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Stripes, for sale cheap by GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

A GENERAL assortment of Grocery and Glass ware, at

Oct 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

FEATHERS—500 lbs. Live Geese Feathers. H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

April 14, 1857.

GROCERIES.

IN the line of Groceries, we will undersell the Jews and Gentiles, both—Tea, 50 cts; Molasses 75 cts; Sugar, 10 a 12½ cts; Coffee, 12½ cents. Call in and get a bargain while they are going.

Oct. 10, 1857, GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

TRIMMINGS—The richest and best assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, Braids, Gims, and other Fancy Goods ever brought to Fort Wayne, can now be found at J. & C. ORFF'S.

1000 LBS. Colored and White CARPET WARP.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PRINTING PAPER.

HILL & JACOBS keep on hand, the following sizes of Printing paper of superior quality:—22x32, 22x34, 24x34, 24x36, 25x38, 26x40.

Fort Wayne, May 8th, 1857

PRINTING INK.

JUST received at HILL'S BOOK STORE, full a supply of Lightbody's celebrated News Ink in 25lb, 30lb, and 60lb kegs

Calhoun street, Dec 1856.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 18—No 42. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858. WHOLE No 1296.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—*Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the Agency of the Ætna Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

IS prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

$300,000,

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17.

General Insurance Agency,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ætna Fire & Mar Insurance Co., Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital $500,000

MERCHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. Co. Philadelphia: Pennsylvania —Capital $400,000

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co. Ogdensburgh, N.Y.—Capital $150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

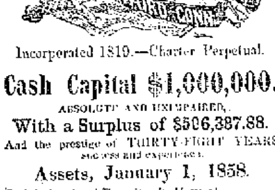
HOUGH & JONES, *Agents.*

May 17th, 1855 y46

By State Authority.

Choice First Class Insurance.

—BY THE—



Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED,

With a Surplus of $506,387.88.

And the prestige of THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS success and experience.

Assets, January 1, 1858.

Cash in hand and Deposits in Hartford Banks,	$349 133 69
Cash in transit and Agents' hands,	165 872 05
Money due the Company, secured by Mortgage,	5 418 01
Real Estate unincumbered,	47 653 42
Bills Receivable,	35 177 18
	Market Value.
102 Bonds 6, 7 & 10 per cent interest annually,	102 000 00
657 Shares Railroad Stock,	54 416 00
50 do. Connecticut River Co. Stock,	1,250 00
50 do. Suffield Bank "	5,000 00
50 do. Waterbury Bank "	5 000 00
36 do. Providence " "	[illegible]
2300 do. Hartford " "	199 000 00
1955 do. New York " "	500 682 50
15 do. Jersey City " "	1 425 00
100 do. U S Trust Co. N. Y "	10 000 00
150 do. N Y L I and Trust Co. "	22 500 00
	$1 506 387 88

TOTAL LIABILITIES:
Unpaid Claims not due. $173 926 84

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID,

Upwards of $11,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Co., in the past 38 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this corporation have been stable and uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and storm, or periods eventful or exempt from sweeping conflagrations and maritime disaster. Being long established on a cash basis, the trouble of the credit system effect us in no material particular.

During "hard times" the security of reliable Insurance is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

☞Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.
6m34 JOHN HOUGH Jr. Agent.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the State.
Office—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office.

WM. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P. Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery.
Office—Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will attend to the Collection, Adjustment or Securing of Debts, the payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of titles in any part of Indiana.
Office—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

W. S. SMITH. W. W. STEEVENS.

SMITH & STEEVENS, Attorneys at Law, FORT WAYNE IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and the proceeds promptly paid over.
Sale or purchase of Real Estate negotiated.
☞OFFICE—Over City Auction Store. 36

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS, JUSTICE OF PEACE.
No. 2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street, (next door to the Sentinel Office)
p6m19 FORT WAYNE.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHY.
DR. G. W. BOWEN, HOMŒOPATHIST,
Residence on Barr street, office on Calhoun street, Opposite the Public Square.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dr. C. S. Smith.
Office on Columbia street, over Hill's Book Store.
Fort Wayne, July 7th. y—7

HOMŒOPATHY.
P. M. LEONARD M. D. respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO Railroad Company

WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment, is prepared to transport Passengers and Freight from

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,
ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,
And all places West and South-West,

With a great degree of regularity and expedition.

The fact that this road forms a direct and consolidated line between PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO, is a sufficient guarantee that its Trains will make time, and connections with Trains on other Roads.

Change of Time.
GOING WEST

PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

	Mail.	1st Express	2d Express
Pittsburgh,	5 30 A M	2 15 P M	8 45 A M
Crestline,	12 00 M	10 50 P M	10 30 P M
FT. WAYNE,	7 15 P M	5 15 A M	5 45 A M
Reach Chicago,		3 35 A M	2 00 P M

The 8.45 A M Train from Pittsburgh being a train for local business, is overtaken at Crestline by Express train from Pittsburgh at 2 15 P M.

All Trains make close connections at CRESTLINE for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS.

Also at FORT WAYNE with Trains on Wabash & Western Railroad for *Lafayette, Central Illinois,* and *St. Louis.*

Also at Forest with trains on the M. R. & L. E. R. R.

RETURNING.

	1st Express	Mail.
From Chicago,	6 00 A M	8 45 P M
FT WAYNE,	2 15 P M	5 30 A M
Crestline,	8 54 "	1 00 P M
Arr. Pittsburgh,	6 10 A M	8 10 P M

Making close connections with trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Trains from St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Columbus make close connections at Crestline with all returning trains. At Fort Wayne trains from St. Louis, Central Illinois, Lafayette, and intermediate places, connect with above trains. At Forest, connections are made with trains to and from Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave New Brighton for Allegheny City at 6 30 A M, 1 36 P M, and 6 05 P M.

Leave Allegheny City for New Brighton at 10 00 A M, and 5 00 P M.

☞*Baggage checked through, and no charge for handling.*

☞For tickets and further information apply to A. T. Johnson, Agent, at the Great Western Railroad Office, directly on the corner, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or to Geo. Parkin, Passenger Agent, Penn Street, between Wayne and Cecil; B. F. Patrick, No. 39 Dearborn Street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, or to the Agents at the Stations on the line.

☞All Trains stop at Fort Wayne 15 minutes.—Time above is *leaving* time.

J. J. HOUSTON Gen. Pass'r Agent.
D. W. BOSS Pass'r Ag't Chicago.
JOS H. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.
March 29th, 1858 y51

New and Direct Route
FROM
Toledo to St. Louis,
Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all points in the West.

TOLEDO WABASH, & WESTERN RAILROAD

No change of Cars or Baggage between Toledo and St. Louis.

ON and after Monday, October 26th, 1857, Trains will leave Fort Wayne as follows:

GOING WEST.
Mail Express.............................. 7.10 A.M.
New York & St. Louis Express...... 7 20 P. M.

GOING EAST.
New York & St. Louis Express...... 4.20 A.M.
Mail Express.............................. 12 45 P. M.

Passengers by either of these trains go through to St. Louis without change of Cars, *an advantage not possessed by any on the route.* These trains make close connections at State Line with Great Western Railroad, for *Springfield, Naples, Decatur,* &c.

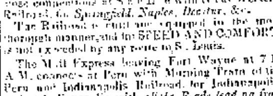
The Railroad is built and equipped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT, is not exceeded by any route to St. Louis.

The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 7 10 A. M. connects at Peru with Morning Train of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, for Indianapolis and at Indianapolis with *all the Roads leading from that point.*

Trains leaving Fort Wayne at 4.30 A M make close connections at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for *Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York* and *Boston.*

☞FREIGHT TRAINS run daily between Toledo, State Line and Fort Wayne.

GEO H. BURROWS, Gen Sup't
Toledo, Oct. 21 1857

1858  1858

A. B. HILL. A. H. ORBISON.

HILL & ORBISON,
(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.)

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS

FORT WAYNE, IA.

115 PIECES RED FLANNEL at ORFF'S

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD CLOTHS at ORFF'S

SATINETTS, Jeans, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linseys & Full Cloths at ORFF'S

BLACK and Colored Dress Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpaccas and Brocha... ORFF'S

LINEN Table Cloths, Diaper Crashes & Sheeting at ORFF'S

ROCKHILL HOUSE.
By PHILO RUMSEY,
Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
January 20th, 1855. y26

MAYER HOUSE,
Formerly Palo Alto
H. B. GARTIN, Proprietor,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets.
☞Omnibus to convey passengers to and from the Cars. y3

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
JONAS W. TOWNLEY. ROBERT TOWNLEY.

BOOKS!
McDONALD'S TREATISE
On the law relating to the
Powers & Duties
OF THE
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES
of the State of Indiana.
Just received at HILL & JACOBS',
February 12. Calhoun st.

HUMPHREY & HURD
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

HEREBY give notice to their friends and all whom it may concern that they are now prepared to order at their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill House, *Doors, Blinds, Window Sash,* and all other kinds of work usually in their line of business. Having the most extensive assortment and the very best of machinery known by means of any establishment in this vicinity, they are prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and at the lowest prices. Give us a call.
Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y11

COFFEE by the sack to sell at FIERS S.

Dr. W. D. STEWART

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has returned to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, where he will continue to practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Residence south side of Berry street, two doors west of the 2d Presbyterian Church. Office on Clinton street, immediately over the Post Office.
May 24, 1857 y41

D. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
FOR THE CURE OF
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels producing Cramps Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c.

All of these ills yield like magic to its edifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles.

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first introduction of "Dr. J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" to the public, and such has been the success of this article after its tested efficacy by a discriminating public, that during the last year nearly half a million bottles were sold, with a continuous demand in excess of the supply with all the facilities the proprietors have been able to command in its preparation.

Are you dyspeptic? Then take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you bilious? Try one bottle of these Bitters, and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation? Remove the cause by the free use of these Bitters.

Have you fever and ague? How many thousands in the West and South have been cured of this constitution destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters!

All should try this great Antidote. We venture to affirm that, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur: therefore, no family consulting their own interest can afford to do without it.

A WORD TO THE LADIES

In recommending to your use Dr J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to periods or stages, which are of times attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for cramps in stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in fruits, vegetables, ice creams, &c., it is certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it.

One wineglassful taken three times each before meals, or half the quantity if the patients are in a weak condition, and increased in proportion to their strength, will be found a great tonic agent, which all will appreciate when personally satisfied of the facts, as they will by giving the Bitters one trial.

☞CAUTION.☜

Carefulness should be our motto, but more particularly when the health is at stake. Since these Bitters have, for their medical qualities, become so popular, there have been a great many concoctions called Stomach Bitters put up, represented to be the same in virtue as Dr. Hostetter's, palmed on the public. Be careful of those villainous compounds! Our Bitters are put up in square quart bottles and covered with the patent metallic cap stamped "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," and Dr J Hostetter blown on the glass. All others are imitation.

For sale at Fort Wayne, by
SMITH & BRACKENRIDGE. WALL & MEYER.
H. B. REED, H. G. WAGNER.
Nov 7 1856 y19

B. W. OAKLEY
Will give his exclusive attention to the
HARDWARE BUSINESS,

and will keep always on hand a superior assortment of HARDWARE well selected to suit this market, and of the best quality. He will sell at *reasonable prices*, and it will give him great pleasure to serve his old friends and make himself useful to the public generally in his line of business. He is prepared to fill all orders correctly and with dispatch.

In his stock may be found

Scythes, Sneths, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Sickles, &c.
IRON of all sizes.
Cast, Blister, German and Spring STEEL
Nails, Brads, Spikes, &c.
Mattocks, Picks, & Grub-Hoes.
Vices, Anvils, Bellows, & Screw Plates.
Bench and Moulding Planes
Socket, Mortice, and Firmer Chisels.

A superior assortment of

Saddlery Ware

of all kinds, Enameled Leather and Cloths, and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS generally.

All other Stretched Leather Belting, Vulcanized Rubber Belting and Packing, and a large stock of

Shelf Hardware.

In short, all articles kept in the Hardware line.
June 27th, 1857 y—52

Drug Store Removed!

THE subscriber has removed his establishment, styled APOTHECARIES' HALL, to

No. 83 Columbia street,

directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his old customers, and as many new ones as will be pleased to call.

His stock consists of

DRUGS,
French, English and American Chemicals. Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids, Dye Woods, &c.

BRANDIES AND WINES

of foreign importation, for medicinal use.

Agency of Orum & ...'s and New York Teeth Manufacturing Co's ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Gold and Tin Foil Surgical Instruments, &c. &c.

☞PRESCRIPTIONS compounded at all hours.

March 20. J. U. WINSLOW

R. WILLIAMS, A. C. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Fruit, Glass, Nails, Woodenware,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, &c.,
No. 85 Columbia street,
FORT WAYNE IND.

MERCHANTS supplied with Groceries of all kinds on as favorable terms, with charges considered, as can be purchased in any *market.*

☞*All orders filled with dispatch.*
Jan. 17, 1856. y29

COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WE receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads, and by the Wabash & Erie Canal, and deal in all kinds of

PRODUCE,
Salt, Fish, Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, Glass, Coal, &c.

☞We are also Agents for

Fairbank's Celebrated Scales

and

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER,

For Sporting and Blasting purposes. And for

Peacock & Son's Steel Plow.

Our Warehouse is well located on the Canal Basin at the east end of Columbia street, at the termination of the side track of the Pittsburgh, Fort-Wayne, & Chicago Railroad.

Fort Wayne, April 4, 1857.

C. L. HILL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller & Stationer,
Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers; Fancy Articles, &c.

Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOOK BINDING promptly executed.

FRESH TAMARINDS just received and for sale by J. U. WINSLOW.
83 Columbia street

POETRY.

For the Sentinel.

Take Back Thy Love!

Take back thy love, be once more free.
I cannot wed thee now,
For I [illegible] despair have knelt
And all its will relief have felt.
And still to it I bow.

Take back thy love, it should not be,
Around thy gentle head
That I must bring a cloud of care,
And bid it ever hover there,
As will be if we wed.

Take back thy love, no longer give
The worship of thy heart,
To one that does not loudly cling
To coming time, and feel the spring,
That kindling hopes will start.

Take back thy love, and seek to gain
A happier heart than mine,
That will more gladly court the strife
Which must beset the path of life,
Then with theirs mingle thine.

For the Sentinel.

THE PAST.

Oh, speak to me not of the hours fled,
Of the dark and the dreary past;
Of time that sleeps with the peaceful dead,
Of hopes that could never last.

Oh, breathe not a word that would stir again
This heart from its tranquil rest;
For each backward thought can but bring me pain,
The future alone make blest.

But tell me of years that are yet untold,
Where skies more bright may be;
And tell me of joys that may yet unfold,
Of happiness held for me.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the School Law, on a Petition for Rehearing.

THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE v. JENNERS. PERKINS J.—In this case an earnest petition for a rehearing has been filed; and, while the Court consider that the question involved has been so fully presented in the opinions delivered in previous cases in which it had arisen, that its reexamination is a work of supererogation; yet, respect for the able counsel who ask the rehearing, and for the people of the cities and towns who are so deeply interested in the subject, induces us to depart from the the usual practice, in cases where the court is satisfied with the decision rendered, of simply overruling the petition, and to again briefly review the points presented.

The constitution of Indiana ordains that the General Assembly shall "provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all." Sec. 1, Art 8. It also ordains that "Assembly shall provide for the election by the voters of the State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction." Sec. 8, Art. 8. Now the question presents itself, what is the meaning to be given to these constitutional provisions?

Judge Hovey, himself a prominent member of the Convention that framed them, as was Judge Pettit, who decided the case at bar below, in delivering the opinion of this Court in Greencastle township, &c., v Black, in 1854, said:

"It was evidently the intention of the framers of the Constitution to place the common school system under the direct control and supervision of the State, and make it a *quasi* department of the State government."

Judge Stuart, in the same case said:

"Common schools are thus to be established as a State institution, under the Superintendent of Public Instruction as its official head, and to be supported as to tuition, by State funds."

Judge Gookins, in delivering the opinion of the Court in 1856, in Quick v Springfield township said:

"The people of the State were seeking by a Constitution to devise a system which should convey the means of instruction (in common schools) equally to every child in the State."

And again, in Quick v. Whitewater township the Court said that the Constitution had "made the common school) education of the children of the State a public duty of the State."

And again in 1857, in Adamson v. the Auditor, &c., the Court said:

"According to the decision in Greencastle township v Black, 5 Ind., 557, the provisions in that law (the school law) authorizing township trustees to assess taxes for paying teachers of common schools, is unconstitutional because the power of voting taxes for that purpose is vested by the Constitution in the Legislature alone. As to such taxes the law must be uniform throughout the State. Quick v Whitewater township, 7 Ind. R. 560. Quick v. Springfield township id. 636."

Thus far the case rests upon the provisions of the Constitution we have quoted. They enjoin one general uniform system of common schools; which, to such, all admit, must operate alike in town and country. No other provision was needed in that instrument to produce such a system.

But it does contain another provision, viz: that the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law providing for the support of common schools. Sec. 25, Art 4.

And the question arises: Why was that prohibitory section inserted? To what was it addressed? What was its design? It was not to establish a general system of common schools for that had already been plainly provided for. What was its object? What could it be addressed to but city and town schools? We can not suppose that in so carefully considered an instrument as a State Constitution, it was inserted without aim, without some meaning. Why was it?

The question is easily answered when considered in the light of history. Under our former Constitution, we had had two systems of common schools, the general and the local, had broken down the general system, and neither had flourished. See Greencastle township v. Black supra. This was an evil distinctly in the view of the Convention which framed the new constitution; and it was determined that the two systems, should be continued, strengthened by additional aids, and that the counteracting local system should go out of existence—should cease.

We have said that under the former constitution, the local school system broke down the general one; and the same would be the result were both tolerated under the present Constitution. An ordinary amount of knowledge of human nature and the motives that govern legislative bodies, must suffice to convince any one of this fact. The constituents of members representing counties having towns and cities, which had adopted the local system would, to a great extent prefer to have no other to interfere with that; they would have no interest in keeping up the general system; and hence their representatives would naturally unite with the enemies of that system in the Legislature, to render it inefficient, merely nominal; and, under such influences, it would wither if not die.—While, on the other hand, if to obtain schools for their own constituents, they were compelled to vote them to all the people of the State, the efficiency and permanency, as well as equality and uniformity of the general system would be maintained.

The question next occurs, in the act of 1855, authorizing cities and towns to pay teachers of common schools by taxation of the citizens, a local law?

The Court is not insensible to the difficulty of determining, in many cases under our Constitution, what constitutes such a law. The question is often one of much embarrassment; and few authorities are found to aid in its solution. But in the present case, it would seem that there could be but little difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion. The subject of the act of 1855 it will be observed, is not the organization of city and town corporations, but the maintenance of public or common schools, and taxation for that purpose. And we have seen that common schools as a whole, are made a State institution—a system co-extensive with the State, embracing within it every citizen, every foot of territory, and all the taxable property in the State. The whole territory of the State is divided into school districts under the general school system including the towns and cities—they are school districts. Now a law that is less general than the single subject upon which it is to operate, cannot as a general rule, certainly, be a general law. But, on the other hand, if it be as general as that subject, it certainly will, as a general rule, be a general law.

Here as we have seen, the subject is common schools. The subject embraces all the persons and all the property of the State. Yet this law of 1855, operates, and is designed to operate only upon a portion of the persons and property of the State, to be operative only in a part of the school districts. The State is divided into districts for school purposes. The cities and towns from a part of the districts, and must do so, to render the school system general and uniform. Now suppose the school law in terms provided that taxation for common schools, and the management of the system should be uniform except in that portion of the school districts situated in towns and cities; but that in such districts, a tax, additional to that levied in the rural districts, might be imposed, and a different organization and management of the schools adopted, would any one pretend that the law thus framed was uniform in its operation as required by the constitution; and not local? See the State v. Barbee, 3 Ind., 258. Yet such is the school law of the State if the act of 1855 is a part of it, for the additional taxes levied by cities and towns for town purposes, are levied only by virtue of that law of the state especially authorizing them. It constitutes one law, one scale of taxation, for one part of the school districts, and another for the other part. But here we are met with the argument that cities and towns are, in a measure, independent governments, *imperia in imperio* and may be indefinitely endowed with the power of taxation.

We admit that great powers may be conferred upon municipal corporations for corporate purposes within constitutional limits. The city of Aurora v. West, 9 Ind., 74. But the State cannot confer upon such corporations the right to do what the constitution forbids to be done by any power in the State.

Yet by the law of 1855, an attempt to confer such right is made. The constitution provides that common or free public schools shall be supported by State taxation alone—supported as a State system, by a uniform and general law. Taxes, therefore, levied for the support of such schools, are levied for a state purpose, not a city or town purpose. Now if the constitution requires all taxes for such purpose to be levied by a general, uniform law, operating alike upon all the persons and property, of the State, and forbids the passage of any other, can the state authorize municipal corporations to raise taxes for such State purpose, in addition to those raised by the general law of the State, thus destroyed the uniformity of the school system and taxation for its support, and evading the Constitutional restriction? If so, surely constitutional checks are worthless. We have not been able as yet, to reconcile our consciences to this mode of trifling with the fundamental law of the State.

The State Legislature cannot charter towns and cities to carry on common schools. They must be carried on by a State. Can the Legislature, under our constitution charter cities and towns with the power to create banks?

Here we might close this opinion; but it is due, perhaps, to counsel, that we should notice, two or three inconveniences which it is suggested must arise from this decision.

1. It is claimed that it will annihilate all colleges and academies. This is not so. The constitution limits the general legislation involved in this decision to common schools. Colleges, academies, and charitable associations are not included within the ordinary or technical meaning of the term common schools. The State is left, by her constitution, free to encourage education, to any extent she may deem expedient, by such agencies.

2. It is said if cities and towns cannot tax for common schools neither can they for streets, &c. This is not so. The Constitution says laws on the subject of highways shall be general. It does not so provide as to streets, and a highway is not a street, either technically or in common parlance. This has been judicially settled by this court. The Common Council of Indianapolis v. Cross, 7 Ind., 6.

And here we cannot refrain from using the example put to illustrate the correctness of the decision we have made. The Constitution says there shall be one general uniform system of common schools for all the children of the State, and that no local law shall be passed on the subject.

The Constitution does not say that there shall be one general system of highways extending into every part of the State, and that there shall be no local laws for opening, working on, and laying out highways, where highways may be needed. The Constitution enjoins no system of highways, but regulations as to working &c. Statutory highways are not needed in cities, because streets there take their places, and streets are recognized in the Constitution and Statutes as existencies distinct from highways. 1, R. S. p. 52; 2 R. S. p. 239. A general law for highways where they are needed, like one touching county seats, need only be as general as the particular subject matter, to comply with the Constitution.

3. It is said that schools cannot be kept up in cities without city taxation. We are unable to see why. As the proceeds of taxation are, or may be, drawn from the treasury of the State *per capita*, that is, upon the heads of the children, cities would seem to have the advantage, as the great mass of floating population is within their limits. All this, however, is matter for legislative regulation within constitutional restrictions. It is not a question for the Court.

4. The Court is charged in annulling this law with disrespect to the Legislature which enacted it. The Court knows its duty, touching this point, and will not hesitate to do it. It is the duty of the Court to respect the acts of the other departments of the Government, to regard them, *prima facie*, as legal to hesitate long, and weigh them well before it overthrows them. These acts constitute, in the language of Judge McKinney, in Headly v. The Board of Comm's, Sinkers, &c., 4 Blackf. 116, "persuasive arguments;" still they are but arguments, and do not absolve the court from the obligation to think for itself and decide for itself, in testing them by the paramount law of the land to which they must conform. See Noel v. Ewing, 9 Ind., 37. Maize v. the State, 4 Ind., 342. Beebe, v. the State, 6 Ind., 501. Whitcomb, v. the Indianapolis, &c. Co., 8 Ind., 217.

Another position, briefly alluded to in the former opinion in the case, was urged against the validity of the school tax, viz: that Lafayette was not a legal corporation. It is said, the general law of 1857, for the incorporation of cities is unconstitutional, for want of uniformity in the mode of their organization.

We shall not extend our opinion by elaborating this point. The sec contemplates, as existing at the time of its passage, four classes of municipal corporations, that might desire or be compelled, to avail themselves of its provisions.

1. Towns under the management of Trustees.
2. Towns under the management of a Common Council.
3. Cities incorporated with special charters under the old Constitution, and continuing to act under such incorporation. See the City of Aurora v. West, Supra.
4. Cities acting under the previous general laws for the incorporation of cities.

These corporations differed in various particulars one of which was the officers by which they were governed. Certain steps were to be taken in some of them to bring them under the general law. There could not be uniformity in the officers who were to take these steps, because it did not in fact, exist in the corporate officers of the different corporations; for example, one town had a Trustee, one a Common Council, &c., and there necessarily existed diversity to that extent, in making the movements necessary to bring themselves under a uniform system of government. This diversity renders neither the law nor the organizations under it void.

The petition is overruled with cost.

The Late Kansas Constitutional Convention.

That body, we are advised by telegraph, adjourned on the 3d inst., after having adopted a constitution, to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection in May. If that convention was a legal body, we do not see why the constitution made by it should not, if ratified by the people, supersede the Lecompton instrument. Under the Democratic doctrine, that the people have at all times the right to alter or abolish their form of government, the people of Kansas, acting through the prescribed forms of law, could supersede the Lecompton Constitution by a new one, if that was their will. But great doubt is thrown upon the validity of the late convention. That doubt deterred hundreds of Free State men from voting for delegates; and the Pro slavery men, for the same reason, refused to vote altogether.

The organic law of the Territory—the Nebraska Kansas Act—requires every bill that shall have passed the Legislature to be presented to the Governor for his signature. If he shall not return such bill within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjourning, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. It appears that the bill for the Constitutional Convention was presented to Governor DENVER on the 11th of February, and the Assembly adjourned on the 13th February, the Governor not having in the mean time approved of the bill. The question then arose, had the Governor three days after the day on which the bill was presented to him, or must the day on which it was presented be counted as one of the three?

That clause of the organic law was copied from the Constitution of the United States, except that, in the latter, ten days are allowed the President. Judge BLACK, Attorney General, says, in a recent opinion, that the practice of the General Government has been to exclude the day on which a bill was presented to the President, from the ten, and that such is the construction put by courts of law on contracts and statutes, is being universally understood and accepted as law, that a fractional part of the day from which time is computed cannot be computed at all. The opinion of Attorney General BLACK is that the law calling the convention was not legally passed, and that the convention was not a legal body.

It is singular that nothing seems to be done up legally in Kansas. In this case it would appear that the Legislature purposely worked the thing so as to make the legality of the convention doubtful, and thereby continue the strife and confusion which has existed from the beginning in the Territory. The negro constitution is, therefore, in as bad a condition as any of its predecessors, with the exception of the Lecompton, which was a legal proceeding throughout.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Issue Made up.—It will be seen that the Senate has promptly joined issue with the House on the Kansas measure. It refused yesterday to concur with the House in its amendment by the decided majority of ten.

Thus is the issue between the two houses complete; and there must be a conference and agreement on one bill or the other, or the whole measure must fail.

It is impossible for the Senate to agree with the House in its amendment. Besides other insuperable objections which have already been exposed in regard to the Crittenden *projet*, there is a new feature inserted by Mr. Montgomery which is positively unconstitutional. The proposition that a Territory may form a constitution and be admitted into the Union under it by proclamation of the President without any supervision of the Constitution by Congress, is so palpably violative of the express letter of the constitution that we are confident the Senate can never agree to it.—It is for "the Congress" to admit new States and guarantee to the Union that their governments shall be republican. It is not for the President or any other functionary or tribunal to execute this delicate and responsible trust.

The issue is therefore between the Senate's bill and no measure at all: which is none other than an issue between an immediate and effectual settlement of this chronic, corroding, and exasperating agitation, and an aggravation and continuance of it indefinitely. Such is the alternative presented to those members of the House that have it in their power to decide this momentous question.—*Washington Union.*

New York Reeking with Crime.—The New York papers of Monday were fairly ladened with accounts of desperate and bloody deeds, perpetrated during the two previous days and nights. Deadly assaults stabbing affairs, common suicides, and the like, attract no particular attention. In cases of more magnitude, mention is made by the Herald of the murder of young Samuels, the dangerous stabbing of a boy named McCarty, the probable robbery and murder of a hardware dealer and his son in Williamsburg, the finding at Gowanus of the body of a man named Maguire, who was rightly suspected to have been murdered and made away with about two months since, the death of a man named Foye, who was robbed and beaten a week or two ago at Gowanus, and the discovery of the mutilated body of another man on Rockaway Beach, who was no doubt killed in New York, thrown into the bay, and subsequently cast ashore on Long Island.

☞Side by side with these horrors, we see accounts of the great revival now in progress in that modern Sodom. It is doubtless a great work, but somehow it seems to fail in improving the morals of the people.

Reform in Congressional Debates.—We most heartily indorse the following, which we take from a late number of the Washington Union:

"Until the rule is restored in the House which requires all debate to be addressed to the subject matter under discussion, and until the system of full and indiscriminate reporting at public expense be abolished, we shall have no more Congressional eloquence of the olden sort. If reporting at public expense were abolished we should see in print only such speeches as make good reading and are worthy of the types. If debate were rigidly confined to the subject under discussion we should have genuine debate from only the few capable of debate; we should have no more essay reading and rehearsing by the hour in the House."

The endless and tiresome political debate, for Buncombe purposes to the neglect of useful business, which distinguishes every session, has become a great nuisance in legislation, and that Congress, which should adopt rules that would curtail and abridge it, would receive an honorable remembrance from the people. The suggestions of the Union seem sound, and we should like to see them acted upon, as we believe they would accomplish a great and useful reform.

☞The first railway in Turkey, that from Smyrna to Aidin, which will be about seventy miles in length, and which will open out the rich plateau of Asia Minor, has been begun under what appear to be very favorable auspices, considering the novelty of the undertaking and the various problems which had to be practically solved. The Turkish government and the local authorities have shown the best disposition to promote the work, and to prevent extortionate demands for the requisite land: the natives, after a little instruction, making such good "navvies" that no foreign labor will be required; and the middle class willingly become shareholders.

The Wilmot Proviso Abandoned.

The whole politics of this country for four years past has turned upon the pivot of slavery in the Territories. No other question has marked, for any length of time, any distinct division of parties. Know-nothingism had a brief existence; but the other question soon overrode and obliterated it from the party platforms. Slavery in the Territories has been the all-absorbing question, an Aaron's rod swallowing up all others whatever.

This question of slavery in the Territories has had two sides, and presented two practical alternatives. These were, whether Congress was empowered to decide the question by the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, or whether Congress was prohibited from interfering, and the people were to be left free to decide the question in preparing for admission in the Union as States. The first was the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso, as advocated by the black republican party; the second was the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as advocated by the democracy.

Upon this issue have the contests of the two parties been conducted for four years past. They have been excited, bitter and uncompromising in the last degree. There has been no changing of front, no shifting of positions, by either of the parties during all the war they have waged against each other.

But within the last week the question has suddenly assumed a new aspect. The black-republicans have suddenly dropped and abandoned the Wilmot proviso. They have not only forsaken their own doctrine, but they have adopted the antagonist doctrine; and now claim a more perfect and consistent devotion to popular sovereignty than that of the democratic party itself. The unanimous black republican organization in Congress have cast their votes in favor of a bill expressly submitting the slavery question to the decision of the popular vote in Kansas. The black-republican press sustain the vote, and make no concealment of their sudden conversion from the Wilmot Proviso principle to that of popular sovereignty.

The New York Times treats the matter with levity. It warns us that "there is great danger that the opposition may steal this democratic thunder, and appropriate it solely and exclusively to their own uses. They have already *secured the author of it*, and they are very likely to *adopt the principle itself*."

The Tribune is less unreserved. It exclaims, with dogged defiance, "We take your Lecompton constitution, *eternal slavery and all*, provided *the people do not see fit* to reject it, and form a new one instead."

And John Wentworth's Chicago Democrat wants to have a grand jubilee over the conversion of its party to the doctrine of popular sovereignty: "Let us have a rousing convention. Let the old and the young come. Let not only the old liberty men but the converts come. Let us give Douglas and the thousands of democrats who are dissatisfied with Mr Buchanan's administration a cordial welcome into the republican ranks, and let us stand or fall upon the principles of the platform on which John C. Fremont was nominated for President!"

Long John's ideas are confused, in the ecstasy of his joy. He thinks the "new converts" from the democracy have come over to his principles. But his party in Washington and his colleagues of the New York press consider that they have gone over to popular sovereignty; and this is evidently the true state of the case. We must therefore correct the Chicago enthusiast to some extent. While admitting that Mr. Douglas has deserted to the black-republicans, we cannot but deny that it seems to have been on the condition that they on their part desert the Wilmot Proviso. There has been desertion on both sides. Which desertion has been the most flagrant may admit of doubt. Probably it is more creditable to have deserted the Wilmot Proviso than the democratic party.—*Washington Union.*

Rogues Falling Out.—The Free State Rogues in Kansas are falling out, and venting on each other the superfluous indignation which they used to lavish so extravagantly on the "Border Ruffians." The Crusader of Freedom, published by James Redpath, not long since commenced the publication of the Autobiography of Jim Lane, at that time the Commander in chief of the Free State Militia, and the brightest star in the Free State crown. But Redpath and Lane have quarreled, and the editor tells the world that thereafter no portion of Lane's autobiography will be published in the Crusader of Freedom." He also calls Lane a great many hard names, and accuses him of a great many wicked things. It is a lively snarl and affords a relief to the stale quarrel between the Free State and the Pro slavery party.—*St Louis News.*

Shivered to Splinters.—The "Philadelphia platform" of the Black Republicans has been shivered to splinters. Nothing remains of it. Heretofore the doctrine of that party has been no more slave States, even if all the people residing in them should ask to be admitted into the Union with constitutions sanctioning slavery. But now they have unanimously voted in Congress for the CRITTENDEN bill, which admits Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, provided the people in Kansas vote to accept that constitution. The Lecompton Constitution authorizes slavery, and the Republicans vote for it, only annexing the popular sovereignty clause of the Nebraska Bill as a condition. If the people in Kansas vote to accept the Lecompton Constitution—which would be quite possible if they had a chance—she will become, permanently, a slave State, with the consent of the Black Republicans given beforehand. Their doctrine of no more slave States is now utterly abandoned.—*Cin Enq.*

Don't Propose to Wait.—The Legislature of Minnesota has passed a bill amending the constitution, so that the State executives may be qualified, and enter upon the duties of their respective offices at a specified time, in the event of a longer delay on the part of Congress to recognize Minnesota as a State of the Union. This amendment is to be submitted to the people on the second Monday in April, 1858, provided the State shall not be admitted prior to the time of holding said election. The terms of office will commence on the 1st of May, and continue until January, 1860, except that of the Auditor, who will continue in office until 1861.

Kansas Constitutional Convention.—Judge Black, Attorney General of the U. S. has given his written opinion, in answer to inquiries by Secretary Cass, that if the Governor of Kansas (Denver) failed to return any bill passed by the Territorial Legislature at its last session, such a bill is not a law, unless the Assembly was in session three days after the day on which the bill was presented. It is contended that the Act of said Legislature, authorising the Convention now in session in Kansas for the formation of a new Constitution is in predicament, and therefore not a law.

☞The last Legislature of Florida having provided for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the St John's with those of the Indian river, Governor Perry has appointed commissioners to survey and lay out the work, and they will speedily commence their task. When this work is completed, Florida will have a continuous line of inland navigation for steamboats parallel to the Atlantic sea shore for nearly her entire eastern coast; and when the Fernandina and Cedar Keys railroad is finished she will have an iron way connecting an Atlantic with a Gulf port through the upper portion of the peninsula.

The Iowa State Treasury in a Bad Way.—We have it from the very best authority, the Burlington Gazette fully corroborating our intelligence, that our State treasury is not in any better condition than it should be. An investigation as to its contents appears to have made some startling disclosures. If we are correctly informed a check for some $60,000 of a certain Banking firm at Davenport, was there found in lieu of about the amount of money which ought to have been there; and we hear further that about $80,000 could not be found nor its absence accounted for.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Supreme Judges,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Democratic City Convention.

The democrats of the city of Fort Wayne are requested to meet in their respective Wards, on WEDNESDAY next April 21st, at 7 o'clock P. M., and nominate a Candidate for Alderman in the Ward: and also appoint for each Ward FIVE DELEGATES, to meet in CONVENTION, at the Court House, on SATURDAY next, April 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M., to nominate Candidates for the various offices to be fill d at the City Election. The Ward Meetings will be held as follows:

1st Ward, at J. Trentman's Store.
2d " at Court House.
3d " at Seidel's Hall.
4th " at Shaffer's Shop.
5th " at Rockhill House.

By order of City Committee
F. P. RANDALL, *Chair'n.*

April 17, 1858.

CITY ELECTION.—We are desired to announce that Maj. W. H. LINK is a a candidate for City Clerk—subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce that our present highly efficient and popular City Marshal, P. McGEE, will be a candidate for re-election—subject, of course, to the decision of the convention.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

CONGRESS.—The House after rejecting the Deficiency Bill, reconsidered the vote, and on Friday the 9th instant passed it—Yeas 110, nays 97.

The Senate having adopted a resolution insisting on a conference with the House on the disagreement on the Kansas Bill, and appointed a committee of conference,—Mr. Montgomery moved that the House adhere to its amendment. Lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. English then moved that the House appoint a committee to confer with the Senate committee, which was carried—Yeas 108, Nays 108. The Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative Of the Indiana delegation, Messrs. English, Gregg, Hughes, and Niblack, voted for Mr. English's motion; and Messrs. Case, Colfax, Foley, Kilgore, Pettit, and Wilson against it.

The House committee consists of English, anti-Lecompton Democrat, Stephens, Lecompton Democrat, and Howard, Republican. The Senate committee consists of Green and Hunter, Lecompton Democrats and Seward, Republican.—The joint committee will be equally divided upon the Lecompton issue, three in favor of the Senate bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and three in favor of the Montgomery amendment. Any proposition which a committee thus composed may suggest will undoubtedly meet the concurrence of both Houses.

There is yet a possibility that the two Houses may effect a compromise, and finally settle this question at the present session.

Death of Col. Benton.—The reported death of Col. Benton, in our last, was premature. He however died the next day (Saturday) aged 76 years. His complaint was cancer in the intestines. Notwithstanding his intense sufferings, such was his indomitable energy and will, that he continued laboring at his great work, the Abridgment of the Debates in Congress, until within a few hours of his death, and had the satisfaction of completing it down to the close of Mr. Filmore's administration. Mr. Benton has occupied a conspicuous place in the annals of his country, having been for 30 years in the United States Senate, and for a greater part of that period was one of the leading spirits in that body. With the exception of Mr. Buchanan, and Gen. Cass, he was the last of that distinguished race of statesmen who shed such a lustre on the Senate in the past generation. He was long an ardent and distinguished champion of the democratic cause, and was particularly distinguished for his hostility to the U. S. Bank, and his firm and determined advocacy of hard money. At the time of the defection of Mr. Van Buren he left the democratic party, and pursued an independent course; but was a warm supporter of Mr. Buchanan at the late election. The past four or five years he has spent in private life, laboriously engaged in his historical works "Thirty years in the Senate," and his Abridgment of Congressional Debates—two works which will perpetuate his fame and confer a lasting benefit on all who wish to familiarize themselves with the legislative history of our country.

The Missouri Democrat in a brief notice says: "The man who shed so much lustre upon our State, who so long held it forth in the councils of the nation, who was at once the pillar and the pride of the democracy of the land in the days of its glory, will no more be seen amongst us. His strong, unbending spirit has at last answered the final summons, and passed forth from among the habitations of men.—Peace be with his ashes. Let charity clothe with kind words his faults, and history record with exultant pride his noble actions—his fearless friendship—his lofty impulses—and his unquailing courage to live, to work, to die. In the grave, the animosities against him will go down to rest, whilst the sturdy and grand elements of his character will live, hereafter, to point new generations the path of duty, and the example of patriotism."

City Election.—Our city election will be held on Tuesday, May 4th. The Mayor serves for years, and will not be elected at this election. One Alderman for each ward, and all the other city officers except Mayor are to be elected. The council, we presume, intend appointing the School Trustees, as they are not included in the election notice, and the law authorizes them to be either elected by the people or appointed by the Council.

The City Democratic Committee have issued a call for a convention to be held next Saturday evening, to nominate candidates for city officers. Meetings are to be held in each ward on the preceding Wednesday, to nominate the Aldermen and appoint delegates to the convention. We hope the ward meetings may be well attended, and we urge the democrats to take a part in the proceedings, and aid in selecting good men for Aldermen, and prudent reliable democrats for delegates to the convention. This is a matter of some consequence to the stability of the party, and has not hitherto received that attention to which it is entitled

ARIZONA:—The territory on the Gila known as the Gadsden purchase, will probably be organized at the present session of Congress. It is said to be very rich in minerals. Copper and lead abound, but are rather neglected for the metal regarded as more "precious." We see it stated that nine tons of silver have just been shipped from the territory, a fact which might have created a sensation had not more recent discoveries eclipsed it. The latest letters received at Washington claim for the territory the same richness in the gold bearing sands and rocks, as exist, in California. The *placers* are represented as very rich in this metal; and the scales and nuggets sent forward to Washington are of the same character as those first found in California. Mr DOUGLAS in his report pays his respects to these facts, and in consequence of them anticipates a speedy settlement of the territory.

Last Saturday and Sunday we were visited with heavy rain—not sufficient, however, to do any mischief, or materially raise the streams. South of us the storm appears to have been more violent. At Indianapolis, Pogue's Run overflowed its banks, carried off several bridges, inundated houses, and did much other damage. White River is reported as overflowing. The storm appears to have been general throughout the south part of this state, and as far west as St. Louis. It was also felt at New Orleans

The Regulators have commenced operations in our city. Two arrests were made on Thursday night, and the parties held to bail on charges of counterfeiting.

Important to Housekeepers.—It is a matter of some consequence to housekeepers in these hard times to know where to find the best and cheapest goods, and especially those which will keep their color best and wear the longest. This place is undoubtedly C. A. GREY's old store, which has become justly celebrated for furnishing that class of goods. Mr Grey leaves the more fancy and fragile articles for the fashionable, and pays particular attention to selecting such articles as he can warrant to be durable, and as he always buys for cash, he has the pick of the market, and can sell the best articles as cheap as many do the inferior. He is now opening a very heavy *stock* of new spring and summer goods, selected with his usual discrimination and taste, and having bought for cash during the prevailing scarcity of that article, he will sell better goods than were ever before offered at such prices.

MESSRS. BOSTICK & BOLMAN, are now in full blast, having just received a full assortment of fashionable ready made clothing, and also cloths casimeres, vestings, summer goods of all kinds, &c., which they are ready to make up to measure in fashionable style. They are first-rate clever fellows, "death on *fits*," as the steam-doctor said, and will rig a man out from top to toe in the very best style, and at the lowest prices. All ye whose garments are becoming dilapidated or antiquated, who wish to cut a dash or captivate a fair damsel, call at Bostick and Bolman's, and you will assuredly hear something to you advantage.

MESSRS WILLIAMS & HECHTS of this city are doing a very heavy wholesale business in the grocery line, as the numerous packages daily shipped off by them abundantly testify. They keep a large and well selected stock always on hand, and country dealers are beginning to discover that they can do as well by buying from them as by going to Cincinnati or elsewhere, and save time, trouble, and money in the operation. They have now got a full and fresh stock, well worthy the attention of buyers, and including a large supply of fresh oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits, in fine condition, and which they are selling very low.

Thieme's Clothing Store is becoming one of the institutions of our city. It has done much towards introducing a genteel and fashionable style of dress among our citizens, and has been greatly instrumental in giving them the pre-eminence of being the best dressed, best looking, and most gentlemanly community in the state. They are in receipt of their spring supplies, and are now ready to make up the finest and best of cloths &c in the highest style of fashion, and at the most reasonable prices. Their ready made clothing is all of their own make, and they warrant every article to be of good quality, and far superior to the trash usually brought on from eastern slop shops. Money may be made by calling upon them.

Our European Correspondence.

LONDON, March 18th, 1858.

MR THOS. TIGAR:

Confined to the house with a severe cold, the family at the Zoological gardens, I thought of addressing to you another scrawl, saying something of Florence. We found the city of Tuscany beautifully situated on the Arno, about three-fourths of it being on the north side, which was the site of the ancient town. The portion of the river within the city is crossed by four bridges, all of which at various times suffered more or less from the river's fury. The Arno, generally very low, is fed by mountain torrents (part of the Appenines being within a few miles) It frequently rises to a great height in a few hours, inundating the grounds above and below the city. This we saw while there. The population is computed at 116,050. Florence is truly beautifully situated; viewed from the BoboliGardens adjoining the palace of the Grand Duke, its high buildings show to great advantage. The villas scattered about the rich plain and the slopes of the hills, all of which seem covered with residences, with the varied forms of the mountains in view add to the charms of the scene. The streets are generally very narrow; the buildings are massive, the basement story is of great solidity, the floors are often supported on arches, and there is little or no wood about them. Most of those we saw were laid with thin brick or tile, made for that purpose. It is a walled city: but the walls are not of any use as a defence in this day, but prevent any from entering except at specified gates, where the tolls on all kinds of produce are collected; none get within the city, even from the adjoining gardens, but must pay tribute. Some remains of the ancient towers still exist on the walls; they were generally taken away as no longer of use. The gates are decorated with sculptured figures, some of lions, and some of the saints.

The Cathedral is truly a magnificent monument of Tuscan enterprise. It appears the Florentines had determined to erect a building surpassing all others then existing. The length is 500 feet,—the height from the pavement to the top of the cross 387, the width of the nave and aisles 128, the height of the nave 133, that of the side aisles 94½ feet. The dome or cupola is octagonal, and is one hundred and thirty-eight feet in diameter and one hundred and thirty-three high: nothing before its erection equalled it. The dome of St Mark's at Venice, and of the Cathedral at Pisa are inferior to it. We are told it served as a model to Michael Angelo for that of St Peter's at Rome (to me the wonder of wonders.) Over the front door on the north side are statues; over the second is an Assumption of the Virgin, and over the door south side The Madonna. The windows are small, not giving, we think, sufficient light; they are of most beautiful stained glass. The impression of its size while in the interior is vast. The floor is various colored marble. Over the principal or largest door, is represented in mosaic the Coronation of the Virgin The three bronze doors of the baptistry which is near the Cathedral are celebrated. One represents the events in the life of St John; another the principal events of the life of our Saviour; the other the leading events in the old testament, also busts of patriachs and prophets of the Jewish dispensation. The cupola of this baptistry is covered with mosaics, among which, in the centre is a very large figure of Christ. The reward of the just and punishment of the wicked are there depicted. There is also a most beautiful tomb of one of the Popes,—John the 23d; he was deposed, and being a Florentine by birth, was interred there. All the baptisms of the city, said to be about 4000 per year are performed in this place. The altar table of the baptistry, we did not see: it is of silver, richly ornamented; and is only exposed yearly on the feasts of St John the Baptist Next in order is the church of Santa Croce, the principal church of the Black Friars in Florence. The first stone of the foundation was laid in 1294: it was 460 feet long, 131 wide across the nave and two aisles, and is the private place of interment of the influential Florentine families. In the west part is a fine window with stained glass representing the descent from the cross. The floor is paved with slabs over tombs; many of the effigies on the oldest are interesting from their peculiar costume: others are inlaid with different colored marble, in a good state of preservation and handsome designs The tomb of John Catrick, Bishop of Exeter, who went on an embassy from Henry V. of England to the Pope MartinV., and died soon after he arrived at Florence, in the centre of the church, is very prominent and is pointed out to all visitors. Beyond the second altar, in the same church, is the tomb of Michael Angelo.—The three sister arts, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture are there represented as mourners. It is said the great artist selected this spot himself, as the resting place of his mortal remains At the third chapel within the church is a fine painting of our Saviour bearing the cross beyond which there is a monument to Canova, the great modern sculptor, erected at the expense of the Countess of Albany. In this same church is the chapel purchased by the Buonaparte family, in which are the tombs of Joseph Buonaparte, King of Spain, and his wife and daughter; the latter was the wife of the only brother of the present Emperor of France

There are numerous other churches, possessing pictures, sculptures, and other works of art, of interest and value, which will repay a visit I did not see half of them, nor would twenty letters do more than give a faint description of those I did see There are several palaces, all of historical interest. The Palazzo Vecchio was erected in 1290 or 1300, as a residence for the superior magistry of the then republic; and afterwards became the palace of Cosimo the 1st, who was the founder of the De Medici Grand Dukes. It contains many fine paintings and statues, and near it is fixed an inscription marking the spot where the house once occupied by AmericusVespucius stood, which Americans view with great interest.

The house of MichaelAngelo is perhaps looked upon by the larger amount of strangers with the most interest of any place in Florence. That family still exists, but one, however, of the race is left—the present Minister of PublicInstruction. When he dies the family will be extinct The house is shown to strangers on Thursdays; it contains a statue of M. Angelo; the furniture he used occupying the same position it did in his lifetime, several of his early paintings, and great many relics of him, among them unfinished drawings and pieces of sculpture.

The Uffeza Gallery, or Gallery Imperial, contains a celebrated collection, the most varied in the world, though less numerous than those of the Vatican or the Louvre in Paris. It is thrown open to the public free of charge every day except Monday. After going up four flights of stairs we enter the outer hall, in which are placed the busts of the Medici family. In the inner hall is the great sculptured figure of the Florentine boar; two noble figures of wolf dogs, full of animation; and several fine statues larger than life. We viewed with interest the busts of the Roman Emperors there collected: two of Julius Cesar, Augustus and his daughter, Julian, Marcus Agrippa, Caligula, Nero as a child and as a man. In the latter the tyrant is evident, Julia, the daughter of Titus, three of Trajan, one of Plotina the wife of Trajan, Adrian, four of Marcus Aurelius, taken at different periods of life, and many others. The names are all given in the catalogue of each gallery. There are several sculptures here by MichaelAngelo; one, St John the Baptist wasted by fasting. The Bacchus and Faun by the same Here too is seen the famed marble statue known as Venus de Medici, which is truly the most beautiful sculptured female form I saw anywhere; nor did I deem it possible that so much beauty could be transferred to marble with such apparent purity

The paintings are numerous; each of the great masters have works here Corregio's Virgin kneeling in adoration before the infant Saviour, who is sleeping on a part of her drapery; The Virgin & Child in Egypt; The head of St John on the charger; The head of Medusa, thought to be by Raphael; it appears just severed from the body

In one of the rooms is a portrait of Eleonora, wife of Cosimo de Medici—the same named in my last as murdered by her husband—showing she was of great beauty. In this Gallery is a number of vases of agate, jasper, etc.; a casket of rock crystal on which are engraved the events of the Passions, in 17 compartments; and many others, many of which were found among ruins at different places. There are here portraits of all the great painters. That of Raphael, taken when he was 28 years old, is the most beautiful; you would suppose it too handsome for the original to possess much talent, yet there is something in the appearance that strikes you as divine—There are numerous others, including Michael Angelo Here can be seen the cabinet of Egyptian antiquities, not very large. The four tables of Florentine mosaic, one of which is the richest work of the kind ever made, and employed 22 workmen 25 years to complete it. But enough of this; I must quit describing this gallery of paintings and sculptures, and cabinet of ancient bronzes, showing workmanship at an early day, and proceed to the Petti Palace, near the residence of the Grand Duke, a most splendid and very extensive structure, containing more rare pictures than the other, but not so numerous—This gallery is so fitted up with chairs and ottomans and well heated in cold weather, that it is a luxury to visit it and is daily filled with visitors who are admitted free of charge Here are painters in great numbers taking copies which the GandDuke permits. I saw over 100 of them. The ceilings are painted in frescos. Here is Raphael's celebrated Madonna Della Seggiola far surpassing all his other Madonnas in beauty and grandeur

I must close this hastily sketch, already spun out too long. Florence to those who have experience and speak Italian, is a cheap place to live in winter—gay and lively. Of society I know but little, not having mixed much in it. Here our countryman, Mr. H. Powers, the American Sculptor, resides. We became acquainted with him, and found him a most excellent man—a true American. He and his family deserve much to be enabled to return to their country and I trust they will succeed in carrying out their plans. He would be a credit to any country, to any land, and I am truly proud of his friendship.

From there we went to Rome, of which, and of the route we took to that ancient city, I may write you ere we leave for our home, where of all places on earth I most desire to be.

Yours. A. H.

☞ According to the arrangements of the War Department, there will be, by the 1st of July next, about five thousand efficient troops in Utah to operate against the rebels of Brigham Young. About two thousand of these will be cavalry, the balance artillery and infantry. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments are said to be very efficiently organized; and everything has been arranged on such a scale as to convince the Mormons that resistance on their part will be the worst species of folly.

Canadian Affairs.—The people of UpperCanada do not relish their connection with the Lower Province in a government union. They are flourishing and prosperous, while the LowerProvince is in a state of stagnation and decay. In three years, ending December, 1856, the sale of public lands amounted in Upper Canada to $2,376,000, while in the Lower Province there was but $84,000 worth sold. There is great difference, too, in the religion and nativity of the inhabitants of the two Provinces. The LowerProvince is inhabited by French Catholics, while the Upper is inhabited by English and Scotch Protestants The act of union is distasteful to the Upper Province in every respect. The revenue of the jointState is nearly all derived fromUpper Canada, but a large portion of it is disbursed in the Lower Province. If the unequal and offensive union is not dissolved or modified by the Home Government, it may lead in the future to serious results

The Deficiency Bill Passed.—The House of Representatives, in Congress, after defeating the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, yesterday reconsidered and passed it. Congress could scarcely do otherwise than vote the supplies necessary for the support of the army in Utah. That army was sent there to see the laws faithfully executed, the House itself having officially declared that Utah was in a state of rebellion. The outcry which is now attempted to be made against the President of making war without authority of Congress is ridiculous The President has been roundly abused for not crushing the Mormon rebellion sooner, by some of the same orators and persons who rail at the expense of the expedition and wish to deny the supplies because the President has no authority to make war. He does not make war unless it is forced upon him in defence of the laws, and then it is his duty to do so, for the constitution requires that he shall see the laws faithfully executed. There will be no war unless the Mormons make one by their defiance of Government authority. A constable may use force in the execution of a process from the Court, when he is resisted in his authority There are orators in Congress who talk as if the President's constitutional authority was less than a constable's.—*Phil. Ledger.*

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, April 12.

SENATE.—A message from the House was received, announcing its adherence to the amended Kansas Bill, and calling for the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.—Mr Green gave notice that he would call up the KansasBill to morrow, at one o'clock.—Mr Hale presented a petition from the inmates of the Military Asylum at Washington, asking for a subsistence, instead of continuing within the Asylum They complain of the abuses in the Asylum. The petition was referred to a special committee, with power to report by a bill and to send for persons and papers.—The Senate then adjourned to attend the funeral ceremonies of Mr Benton.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr Clarke, of Missouri, immediately after the reading of the journal, the House adjourned, in order to afford the members an opportunity of attending the funeral ceremonies of Mr Benton this afternoon.

A FIGHT.—Nearly all the members lingered in the hall after the House adjourned, conversing either in groups or in their seats, when they were startled by a fight between Mr Craig of North Carolina, and Mr Helper, author of a book called *The Impending Crisis*, formerly of North Carolina. They had just before been angrily engaged in conversation. Crowds rushed and separated the combatants while they were engaged in dealing heavy blows. Mr Helper was temporarily taken in charge by the Sergeant at arms. A number of ladies, who were on the floor at the time, were frightened witnesses of these disgraceful proceedings. A pistol and knife were found on the person of Mr Helper, after being taken into custody. He had, however, made no attempt to use them. At an investigation into the affair, held this afternoon, Senator Hale and Messrs Montgomery and Blair appeared as his counsel. The Justice held the accused to bail to keep the peace

WASHINGTON, April 13

SENATE.—At one o'clock Mr. Green, without preface, moved that, as the House had disagreed to the Kansas Bill, the Senate should insist on a Conference in lieu of resolving to adhere.——Mr Simmons called for the yeas and nays.——Mr. Pugh said, "How could the Senate insist upon a Committee of Conference after the House had resolved to adhere?"——Mr. Green said that even after the action of the House, it was competent to confer, and it is the practice here, as well as in the English Parliament, to insist on a conference.——Mr. Pugh said that it was in order to ask a conference but not to insist. Mr. Hunter said that the course followed since he had sat in the Senate was to insist. The House, if it chooses, can recede from its amendment, and then the original bill would pass.——Mr. Green read an instance from parliamentary practice, showing that it was legitimate to insist. To meet the case, however, he would make two motions—first to insist, and second to ask a conference. A long and desultory debate ensued. The Senate, on Mr Green's motion, resolved to appoint a committee of conference on the Kansas Bill. Yeas 30; nays 24.

The committee appointed to confer consists of Messrs Green, Hunter and Seward

Mr. Wilson took up the Telegraph Bill, to the army in Utah, and submitted amendments, modifying the bill to make it more acceptable. Mr. Iverson moved to postpone the matter until December next, which was carried—yeas 28; nays 18.—Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

HOUSE.—The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an auxiliary guard for protection of life and property in Washington city.

The bill was discussed till one o'clock, when on motion of Mr Montgomery, of Pa., the committee rose, and the House took up the Kansas bill

A message from the Senate, insisting on its disagreement to the House amendment, and asking for a committee of reference, was read

Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its adherence and demanded the previous question.

Mr. English gave notice if the motion was voted down he would move for a committee of conference.

The House voted on seconding the demand for the previous question.

The vote stood, yeas 105, nays 107.

The Speaker voted in the negative, making it a tie vote. The question was lost.

Mr. English, that he might not be misunderstood, said that he was opposed to the Senate bill in the present shape, but notwithstanding this he was willing to hear what the Senate had to say—and in favor of, a Committee of conference on the subject—matter of disagreeing votes, and that three members be appointed on the part of the House.

He moved the previous question which was seconded, and the vote being taken stood yeas 108, nays 108, and the speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative, so that English's motion prevailed. Applause from the galleries, which was rebuked by the Speaker, and after some conversation on the subject a motion was made to reconsider the vote.

The vote was carried and then laid upon the table.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Washington City Police bill, and after a long debate, without taking the question, adjourned.

The Kansas Question in the House.—The Washington Union, in noticing the House vote adhering to its amendment of the Senate bill, says:

The next step in the programme will be a call for a committee of conference. This call will proceed from the Senate, and we shall have another test in the House in response to that call. If the House refuse a committee, then there will be an end of the question, and the bill will fall. If the House agree to a conference, then there will be ground to expect a speedy adoption of the views of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton died at about noon to day. The House adjourned immediately on receipt of the intelligence till Monday.

Mr. Morris, of Pa. said he had just heard of the death of the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, and it was fit that the House should adjourn. His motion to that effect was unanimously adoped

P. S.—The announcement in the House of the death of Mr. Benton was premature. He is still alive, though in a sinking condition.

Before the members separated, a letter was received, dated yesterday, and written by Colonel Benton to Senator Houston, and Mr Jones of Tennessee, saying that in the event of his death, he expressly desires no notice to be taken of it. No rule of either House would justify such a proceeding, besides: it was contrary to his convictions expressed many years ago.

The deficiency bill passed before the House adjourned. Yeas 112; nays 97.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Union says that the President had a protracted interview with Mr Benton on Friday night, and the latter afterward expressed his exceeding gratification at the visit. Mr Benton spoke of his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and his painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country. He exhorted the President to rely on the Divine support, and not upon that of man, who would deceive him. The remains of Colonel Benton will be taken to Missouri, going by the way of the Relay House and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling. Messrs Powell and McCullough, the Peace Commissioners for Utah, leave this city to morrow.

Col. Benton.—The old Roman died on Saturday morning, at half past 7 o'clock. The following is from a letter in the Albany Argus, gives a glimpse of the ruling passion, still strong in death:—

The picture of his dying chamber is affecting yet characteristic. He clung to his labors to the last. Devouring by a cancer, which was gradually eating out his life and his strength, he worked as long as he could write, then dictating to an amanuensis and two days before his death, when he was unable to move, continued to whisper to his daughter Mrs. Jones, his dictation of closing chapters, and his corrections of the proof-sheets, which she repeated aloud to her husband, who wrote down the words.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Funeral Ceremonies of Colonel Benton.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Mr Benton were attended by the President and his Cabinet, foreign ministers and members of both Houses of Congress. His remains were placed on the cars for transmission to St Louis.

ST LOUIS, April 16

Funeral of Col. Benton.—Yesterday morning the remains of Col Benton were conducted by a military escort from the residence of Col Brant to the Mercantile Library Hall which had been draped in black for the occasion, where they lay in state till 10 last night. The final rites of sepulture take place this morning and will be participated in by the various military companies, benevolent societies, firemen and the members of the city government, and citizens generally. Business is generally suspended, and the stores and houses draped in mourning. The streets are already densely crowded with thousands of spectators. It is estimated that 25,000 persons visited the Hall yesterday to gaze upon the features of the illustrious dead.

ST LOUIS, April 12.

Later from New Mexico.—Colonel St Vrain arrived yesterday from Santa Fe, in advance of the mail, and reports that Captain Marcy left his camp ground, forty miles from Fort Union, on the 18th ult. He had about twelve hundred animals, mostly mules, an abundant supply of forage and plenty of provisions for his men. He also had one hundred and fifty regular troops and the same number of herdsmen and mountaineers with him, and expressed entire confidence of being able to reach Camp Scott without difficulty. He expected to travel slowly, so as to keep his animals in good condition, but expected to join Johnston before the first of May An express from Fort Leavenworth, with orders to General Garland; was met on the 19th ult., six miles east of Santa Fe. A large number of Indians were met, all of whom expressed a desire to keep the peace with the Americans. The grass was growing rapidly.

ST LOUIS, April 12.

Army Movement—Later from Kansas.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Republican says that Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell have received orders to start one hundred and ten trains of three thousand teamsters and eleven thousand mules. A company of sappers and miners from West Point had reached the fort. The entire force at the fort, on the 9th inst. consisted of twelve companies of artillery, three of infantry, and two of dragoons. Horses and mules were arriving rapidly, and two hundred and six teams were reported to be ready for service. Hoffman's command passed Fort Kearney, and was rapidly pushing onward. A movement of troops to take post in a new district of Platte, to guard the route, would take place in a few days.

The State Central Committee had issued a call call for a delegate convention to nominate officers under the Leavenworth Constitution, to be held at Topeka on the 25th inst. The sense of the people will be taken as to who shall be United States Senator The convention is to consist of one hundred delegates, to be appointed among the counties on the basis of twenty-one thousand votes to the States

Free Kansas.—The Constitution formed by the *last* Constitutional Convention in Kansas, under the auspices of Jim Lane & Co., provides that negroes shall vote upon the question of its adoption. This is pure, unadulterated, Black Republicanism. Negroes and white men walking up to the polls together! This is the anti-Lecompton feast to which the Democracy are invited.

☞ The Republicans not only endorse "squatter sovereignty," by their votes for the Kansas bill, but they endow the President with power to admit new States—a power which the constitution gives to Congress This is a compliment to the Democracy and their President that we did not expect from that quarter.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

Word Eating.—The House bill provides for admitting Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, subject to popular vote The black republican doctrine until now, has been that Congress may exclude slavery from a Territory, and reject the issue been the black republicans and the democracy has been an issue between the Wilmot proviso, enforced by Congress in spite of the will of the local community; and the right of the local community to decide local questions for themselves. The House bill cuts up two cardinal republican doctrines by the roots. It first denies the right of Congress to decide the slavery question, referring the decision to community; and it, secondly, upon the contingency of a popular vote, so long warred against by the black republicans, which it authorizes, provides for the admission of a slave State It was voted for by the solid black republican party, among whom were many members who had made solemn declarations like the following:

"Mr. Farnsworth. So help me God, another slave State shall never enter the Union by my vote.

"Mr. Giddings. I will never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State

"Mr. Bingham. I will not vote for the admission of a slave State—certainly not.

"Mr. Colfax. I would not vote for the admission of Kansas *if the whole people came here with a slave constitution.*"

We have never known such a case of word eating. It is said that toads will eat live coals of fire without wink or blink.—*Wash. Union.*

Popular Sovereignty Universally Recognized. The protracted struggle on the Kansas question has been instrumental in accomplishing what years of previous discussion had failed to bring about viz: the almost universal recognition of the soundness of the doctrine that the people of a Territory, have a right to determine by a popular vote what shall be the character of their institutions This doctrine so long advocated by this journal and by the friends of the Union and State rights, met with powerful opposition at first, and has encountered the most determined hostility from the Abolition press during the different stages of the discussion which has culminated in the present sharply fought struggle over the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Whatever may be the fate of the Bill now before Congress, it is a satisfaction to know that the doctrine for which we have so long contended has not only secured the approval of the Administration and its friends, but is also acknowledged by the Republican and American Representatives to be the doctrine upon which future States must be admitted into the Union. Much as we desire the immediate admission of Kansas as a means of settling the controversy now existing, we regard as even more important the result to which we have referred The people having once adopted and acted upon a doctrine so eminently just, and so harmony with the character of our institutions, there is no danger that they will ever go back to the exploded theory that to Congress belongs the duty of prescribing to the inhabitants of a Territory the character of the institutions under which they shall live, beyond the constitutional requirement that their government shall be republican in form, as a condition of admission into the Union.

Angry and bitter as had been the discussion of the question, it is a great satisfaction to observe the singular unanimity with which the precise doctrine embrace in the Kansas Nebraska, Law, has been approved by all parties in Congress. The Senate Bill, while it provides for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, is accomplished by a declaration of the right of the people to change, alter or amend that instrument at any time; and the House bill makes a submission of the constitution to the popular vote a condition upon which the state shall be admitted. Both distinctly and unqualifiedly endorse and recognize the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and thus afford a guaranty that hereafter no opposition will be made by either of the political parties to the great principle which is heretofore encounter such active hostility from the Republican party, and from a large portion of the Americans. We are happy to know that the labors of the friends of the doctrine have been crowned with entire success.—*N.Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Later from St. Domingo.—It is stated that despatches have been received from St Domingo City, containing a statement of facts relative to the treaty made by our Consul, ceding to our Government the Bay of Samana for a naval station, and for other purposes named the secret articles. We are to have the Bay of Samana for a naval station; the right to erect all the necessary buildings, fortifications, &c., to colonize the territory adjourning the Bay, and in fact, to become owners of the entire Spanish portion of the island by occupation, for a small sum The despatch also gives the proceedings of the consular corps upon the announcement of President Baez that he would not guarantee the protection of the Consul of the United States, or its citizens. Upon this, Capt. Dunlop of H. M ship Tartar, informed him that the so-called republic was no longer a government, and that it would become necessary for Baez to immediately issue a proclamation relative to their protection in default of which he would prepare his ship for action, and take possession of the city in the name of Her Majesty's government, and protect them himself.—*Boston Traveller.*

Connecticut Election.—The full returns have received of the late Connecticut election. They leave the united American and Republican parties but little to boast of in the way of a triumph over the Democracy. Mr BUCKINGHAM, their candidate for Governor, has but 2,650 majority over General PRATT, the Democratic nominee. Not in many years, when the opposition were fairly united, has their majority in Connecticut been so small. In the Presidential election it was over ten thousand. The two principal counties in the State, Hartford and New Haven, polling together thirty thousand votes, were about balanced between the Democracy and all shades of the opposition united.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Overflow in the Lower Mississippi.—The amount of suffering entailed and damage done by the overflow is immense. The latest intelligence we have is by the steamer Diana.—She reports the levee broke at the John L. Martin's place and on the opposite side, Also at Central landing and at various other points On the Mississippi side the river was over the levee At Napoleon some 23 deers had been killed, in one day inside the town, which had been driven in by the flood. A great deal of property was destroyed.

Her officers saw at one place below Napoleon horses standing in the porch of a private dwelling and any number of cattle standing in water up to their sides. Hogs were standing about in the woods on logs.

The town of Prentiss was in the same condition as Napoleon. The levee below Napoleon on the Arkansas side and below Greenville on the Mississippi side have given away. And the whole country on both sides was submerged At Mount Level plantation, the river was within a few inches of the highest water ever known.

The Southern Flood.—The Louisville Journal of yesterday learned from the officers of the steamer Baltic that from Greenville to Helena, there was scarcely a plantation on the river that was not submerged. The most active exertions night and day, were made by planters below Greenville to save their levees. The river at some points was higher than ever known, and there was a general apprehension of a universal overflow. Such an apprehension too may well be entertained, for the tremendous rain storms on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, seem to have been general throughout the West, swelling all the tributaries of all the large rivers and in several localities doing serious mischief to banks and other property.

ST LOUIS, April 14.

Frightful consequences are likely to ensue along the lower Mississippi, which is now higher in some places than ever before known By accession of combined floods now coming from the upper rivers the Mississippi is rising from St Paul down. The Missouri and Illinois are both high and rising. All their tributaries are at flood height. The high water is occasioned by heavy rains, extending throughout the whole Western and North Western country—not the usual spring mountain rise. Should that follow before the present flood subsides, the whole lower country will doubtless be inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.

The steamboat Falls City exploded her boiler to day, just as she was leaving the city. Seven or eight persons were killed and others injured. The steamer John Simonds was somewhat damaged.

The crevasse opposite the city continues in full force, and nothing has been done to repair it.—The river is about at a stand.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.

Surrender of Billy Bowlegs.—Advices from Florida state that Billy Bowlegs, with twenty-two other Indian warriors, have surrendered themselves to the United States troops.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 9

The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on the morning of the 24th, arrived this P. M.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords on the 26th, Malmesbury referring to the case of the British engineers at Naples, said that Mr. Watt had arrived in England, and that Parks had been liberated on bail. In the House of Commons, Mr Griffith asked the Cancellor of Exchequer, if, in the opinion of the law officers of the crown, the capture of Cagliari was illegal we may demand full and ample compensation to engineers for the treatment they received. D Israeli declined to answer. A medal is to be granted to all the troops serving in India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow. Roebuck brought forward his motion for abolition of Vice Royalty of Ireland. After some debate, a motion for the previous question was negatived by 127 majority when the subject was dropped.

In the Commons D. Israeli moved for leave to bring in a bill amending the Government of India, and explained its provisions. Its general features are similar to that of the former Cabinet. Leave was granted. The appointment of Pellisier, as Ambassador from France gave very general satisfaction in England. The Times Paris correspondent believes Pellisier to be a warm partisan of the English alliance

The fortifications of Malta are to be augmented and repaired immediately. The Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire have been created Knights of the Garter

Nothing official has been issued regarding the Indianloan. It is supposed that the greater part will be taken by joint stock banks and insurance Companies, so that it will scarcely be heard of in the money market. It is supposed that biddings would range from 98 to 100. Supply of money very abundant

India.—Sir Colin Campbell with 15 regiments of European infantry, 3 regiments and detachments of 2 regiments of Native cavalry, 80 heavy guns and mortars, and 63 field pieces, had crossed the Ganges.

The attack on Lucknow is expected to commence Feb. 27th, when Junghbahadoor and Gen Felnkl were expected to reach that place.

France.—The Paris Constitutional has an article in large type, on the English alliance. It expresses most friendly sentiments throughout. The Bourse was quite animated on the 25th, and the rise in funds declined. A line of rail, about to traverse the west coast of France is clearly a strategic, rather than a commercial project Petitions for a reduction in duty on sugar and coffee are pouring in The Minister of the Interior has ordered the artillery in the towns of France dismounted and deposited in the arsenals. The reason for such an order is that they are to be replaced in a better condition. The impression prevailed that the guns were removed lest they should fall in the people's hands in case of a rising.

Russia.—Great agitation in Russia in consequence of the opposition of the nobility to the emancipation of their serfs. Many great families had fled to St. Petersburg in fear of their lives. A camp of 100,000 is to be formed in Poland in May. It is considered a manifestation against Austria.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The steamship City of Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 31st.

Parliament adjourned over the Easter holidays.

INDIA.—Advices from Bombay are to March 9th Colin Campbell was at Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 troops. An attack would be made about the 10th. Several scattering encounters with the rebels had taken place, in which the rebels were defeated with great loss of life.

The King of Dehli's trial was still in progress The statement that he had been convicted and sentenced was not true.

The English ladies, prisoners at Lucknow, are reported alive and well treated.

Nothing later from China, but interesting details of the last advices The frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Minnesota on the Canton river.

Martial law was proclaimed at Canton, and United States Commissioner Reed was going to Manilla.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

Breadstuffs—Flour is quiet and prices nominal; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22 a 23s; Western 21 a 22s; Ohio, via the North, 23 a 25; via New Orleans, 24 a 27. Wheat in limited demand; French offered at a decline of 2d.; Red Western at 6s a 6s 2d; White 7s a 7s 6d. Corn freely offered at 33s 6d a 34s for all kinds. London money market without change.

MERRITTSVILLE, C. W., April 6, 4 P. M.

Townsend Acquitted.—The celebrated Townsend, alias McHenry trial is just concluded. Verdict—"Not Guilty"

MERRITTSVILLE, C. W., April 7.

Townsend again Arrested.—After Townsend's acquittal yesterday of the murder of Constable Richards, he was again committed for trial for the murder of Nellis, at Cayuga. The trial just concluded has been a most extraordinary one, and the verdict rendered it is received with great astonishment.

A New Party.—The New York Tribune says: "Arrangements have been made for a thorough anti Lecompton organization without reference to political antecedents."

This must relate to the co-operation of the squad of South Americans with the Northern Republican host, of which the leading organ of the former is the Richmond *Whig*, which goes in for a reopening of the slave trade and the *proscription of foreigners*, and of which a chief organ of the latter is the New York Tribune! Great freedom organization this would be, forsooth! The Union says there can no longer be any doubt as to the existence of a perfect coalition between Messrs Bell and Crittenden on the one side, and the Black Republican Senators on the other."

The Albany correspondent of the New York Express throws a ray or two of light on the proposed new party. Its platform, it says, is first to be "*death of Kansas shriekers and Kansas bleeders forever;*" and he says "it is understood that two thirds of the Republicans are in favor in the new construction of parties, of this proposition!" This, perhaps, may account for the zealous manner in which portions of the MassachusettsCongress men repudiate all sympathy with the Loring removal. But then this writer says that Crittenden, Bell, *Preston King* and *N. P. Banks* are to be prime movers in it!—*Boston Post.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Mass Meeting—Formation of a New Party Proposed.—A mass meeting of the friends of HenryClay, and the opponents of the present Administration, was held this evening at the National Hall, for the purpose of celebrating Clay's birthday and moving for the establishment of a national party. A series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the principles advocated by Clay, and inviting the friends and supporters of the rights of the people to join in a great national party, which shall embrace according to its name, the combined energies of the country, without regard to minor subjects of difference, whether of a local or personal character, and with a firm determination to maintain, against encroachments the privileges of freemen.

The Great Bank Robbery.—The avenging hand of criminal justice has at last fallen on the men through whom the Bank of Pennsylvania is believed to have been prostrated. Allibone and his bosom friend and fellow director, Thomas A. Newhall, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for their conduct in the premises, and we shall now have the vail lifted for the first time from a long catalogue of offenses which have hitherto been shrouded in impenetrable mistery. The District Attorney went quietly before the Grand Jury with his witnesses, procured the finding of true bills without difficulty, and then struck the parties dumb with confusion by an unheralded warrant of arrest. It is charged that these parties conspired together to cheat and defraud the bank of some $240,000. It is charged that Newhall owed the bank $156,000 on his simple checks, which Allibone counted as cash, and that to pay this indebtedness Newhall drew a bill of exchange on Rosstein & Co., of Manchester, for £50,000, which Allibone received on behalf of the bank, at the same time paying to Newhall the surplus of $114,000.

Escape from being Buried Alive.—At Chicago, Ill., on Friday last, Mrs Brown, who has long suffered with illness, apparently died, all pulsation having ceased, and features and body having every appearance of dissolution. The usual formalities were observed, and the woman placed in a coffin; and one of her girls visiting the body shortly after, and sobbing loudly, the corpse moved, and sobbing loudly, the corpse moved, and the eyes opened and started widely. A scene followed, the girl screamed and fainted and momentary consternation seized the household. This, of course, was soon overcome, and Mrs Brown removed from her rather embarrassing position, and she is now doing well.

☞ We stop the Press ☜

To announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that ABBOTT of the Boston Dry Goods Store is, this day opening the largest and best stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city.

GRATITUDE.—If gratitude was ever evinced among any class, it certainly has been with those who have used and tested the extraordinary virtues contained in Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters—Scarcely a day passes, we are informed, that the Doctor does not receive from some recent heart-stricken and solicitous parent, brother, sister or friend, some testimonials of deep and earnest gratitude, for his agency in restoring to health and wonted vigor, some kindred. For those of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation, lack of appetite, and all Billious tendencies, are speedily corrected by the use of these Bitters as per directions on bottle.—Sold by druggists everywhere.

NO FAMILY

Can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. (*Extract*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 *Broad St., Phil'd'a.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swellings, Burns, Salt Rheum, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For horses it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galls, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. Beware of *imitations*. Sold in all parts of the habitable globe.

[1 mo] BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, N. York. 4w39

☞ There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as plenty of old ones, whose beards are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities we advise such of our readers to use Prof. Wood's HairRestorative, which will in the course of a few weeks, change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like the most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine and glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully and pronounced it the only invention which has come to their idea of a "cure for gray heads." We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any Judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a gray hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Buckingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are just beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer. It never fails.—St. Louis Herald.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

Dr. Roback in Cincinnati.

The most brilliant success seems to have attended the practice of this celebrated Swedish Professor since his residence in Cincinnati. The most desperate cases dyspepsia, scrofula, liver complaint rheumatism and cough are reported by the sufferers themselves to have yielded to his "Scandinavian Remedies." These medicines, it appears, act chemically upon the blood, purging it from the elements of disease, and curing an infinite variety of disorders, by cutting off the supply of morbid matter which forms their basis. Testimony to this effect, which cannot be impeached, is proferred to all who are hard of belief. See Advertisement.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
58 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

AGENTS WANTED.

Circulars sent on application by letter. 3m27

A CARD.

Mrs. Griffiths informs the ladies of Fort Wayne that she has commenced business, and is now ready to undertake to make LADIES' DRESSES, BASQUES, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS & CHILDREN'S DRESSES. She would also inform them that she is making arrangements to receive them at fashionable and approved PATTERNS for each season.

Ladies residing out of town, by sending their pattern or direction, will meet with every attention. Mrs Griffiths may be found at the House of Mr Saunders on Bar Street, until her removal, of which notice will be given.

March 9th, 1858. 3m37.

Card to Ladies.

The HAGHISH or PERCIE PILLS, for Females. The importers of this reliable and safe remedy for female complaints would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of this country to it, feeling assured that the Hachish, or Percie Pills, they will find a safe and never failing remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged and disordered system, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhea, or Whites, &c.

In removing stoppages or obstructions of the menses, from whatever causes, they are infallible. The suppression, so common, is speedily relieved and there will be no recurrence, if used according to directions.

CAUTION.

There are times when the Hachish or Percie Pills should not be taken, ample experience having proven that they not only prevent pregnancy, but invariably cause miscarriage, if taken during the earlier months; married ladies are therefore cautioned against using them at such times—at any other time they are safe.

One peculiar feature of these Pills is the remarkable effect they have upon the eye, imparting to it strength, clearness and brilliancy, (which is not transient or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting,) increasing its power of fascination to an eminent degree; and this fact, in connection with their *certainty in removing obstructions, &c.*, indisputably proves that these contain properties and produce effects never before obtained.

Full directions accompany each box and package. Price, $1 25 per box; half box, 75 cts. Sold in all respectable drugstores in the United States and Canadas.

Mail Packages, put up in closely sealed double envelopes, have the appearance of an ordinary letter, price $1 00, sold, only by our general agents, V. B. Arnes & Co. Cleveland, O., who will send them post paid on receipt of price, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by all Druggists in Fort Wayne, and, at wholesale, by WALL, MEYER, & CO. 1y8

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, April 17.

No material changes in prices this week. Wheat 60 a 70 Flour 2 00, a 3 50, 400.

Corn 28a 30; Buckwheat 25; Oats 18a20; Barley 65a68; Rye 35; Beans 50 a 75; Potatoes, 12 a 15; Sweet —; Onions 50; Butter 12, Cheese 8; Eggs 5 a 7; Salt 2 25; Bacon 5 a 7; Lard 8; Hams 7 a 8; Pork 5 00 a 5 05; Beef 4 a 5; Flaxseed 65; Clover 3 50; Timothy 1 25 a —, Apples, gr, 40 a 50; dry, 1 5 Wool, common, 25 a 30, fine 40a45; white fish bbl 6 50; pickerel 5 75; trout 5 75; lake herring 5 00, Cranberries 2 05; Maple Sugar 10.

MARRIED.—In De Kalb Co., on Thursday, April 8th, Mr. James A. Duntan, of Allen Co., to Miss Margaret F. Bell, daughter of Mr. James Bell, of De Kalb.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Fort Wayne that, on the first Tuesday in May, an Election will be held in said city, for the purpose of electing a City Marshal, a City Clerk, a City Treasurer, a Street Commissioner, an Assessor, a Civil Engineer, and five Councilmen, one for each Ward, to serve according to the 9th section of the 9th section of the City Charter.

It was resolved by the Board that the Inspectors of each Ward request each voter to vote FOR or AGAINST

Lighting the City with Gas

Out of the general funds of said city; those in favor having the word "yes" on their ticket, and those against the same having the word "no" on their ticket.

Polls will be opened for the different wards as follows:

At John Brown's office in the 1st Ward.
" Court House " 2d "
" Goodman House " 3d "
" John Snively's house " 4th "
" Mrs. Field's house " 5th "

By order of the Common Council,

C. TRESSELT, Clerk.

Fort Wayne, April 16, 1858. 3w42

Cheaper and Better than ever.

C. A. GREY is now receiving a full and excellent stock of new

Spring and Summer Goods

Bought low for Cash, during these hard times, and will be sold accordingly. The ordinary shilling Calicoes, fast colors, are offered at 8 cents: a good article of Calico for 6¼, and every thing else in proportion.

The stock includes DeLaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, and other Dress Goods, Denims, Drillings, and all other Summer Goods, extraordinary good, heavy and cheap. Shirtings and Sheetings of the best Fabrics; Ribbons and Trimmings—in short, every thing calculated to meet the wants of his customers. These articles will be found

Better and Cheaper

than any stock ever before brought to Fort Wayne.

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

A full supply of the best, at the lowest prices.
April 17. 3m42

Doors, Blinds and Sash.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF DOORS, BLINDS AND WINDOW SASH on hand, and for sale cheap for CASH at our old stand, a few rods North of the City Mills.

We are prepared to execute all orders with despatch, at the lowest price.

THRONEFIELD & TODD.

Fort Wayne, April 17th, 1858. p6m42.

Sale of Seminary Lot.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned, Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen and State of Indiana, will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, in said County, on Monday, the 19th day of July next, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number one hundred and ninety-two in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne, in said county; the same having been forfeited to the Seminary Fund belonging to the County of Allen, State of Indiana, for the non-payment of principal and interest.

Terms of Sale—One year's interest to be paid in advance on the amount due and owing to the Seminary Fund of said County; all arrears of interest, and all costs of sale, and any amount that may be offered, exceeding the total amount due, must be cash in hand; and the balance due the School Fund in ten equal instalments, with six per cent. interest payable annually in advance.

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.
A. WILEY, County Treasurer.

Auditor's Office, Allen Co., Ind., April 13th, 1858
[$6 00] 14w42

Final Settlement Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Peter L. Fourtey, deceased.

THE administrator of said estate having filed his final settlement account and vouchers in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, more than ten days prior to the next term of said Court. Notice is hereby given that at the next term of said Court, said account, and vouchers will be presented and examined for a final settlement of said estate.

I. D. G. NELSON, C.C.C.P. Allen Co.
April 16, 1858. ($1 00) 1w42

Thieme's Clothing Store,

JUST received a full stock of superior French and German Cloths, French Cassimeres, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Tweeds, Summer Goods, &c., which will be made to measure in the most elegant and fashionable style, and at the lowest rates.

Ready-made Clothing.

A large and superior assortment, all home-made; we pay good prices to our hands, and being practical Tailors and judges of work, can warrant it to be well and honestly made. We use such linings and trimmings as are suitable to the goods to be made up, whereby they last longer, fit better, and are every way superior to eastern slope work.

A very large stock of

HATS and CAPS.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Fine Carpet Bags, a lot of good Trunks, warranted strong and cheap.

THIEME BROTHERS,

April 17. 3m42

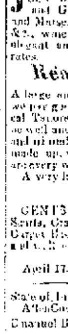
State of Indiana, Allen County, } Before S. H. Bloomhuff, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Emanuel Bostick and Christian Bolmahn, against William Fey.

NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled cause: that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein; that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 10th day of May, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if said defendant fail to appear at said time and place, this cause will be heard in his absence.

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.

April 12, 1858. ($1 50) 3w42



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common Pasture Weeds, a remedy that cures

Every Kind of Humor.

FROM

The worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

TWO bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it was caused by a canker in the stomach.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such excruciating disease!

Since its first discovery, I have from time to time added various other herbs to it; of one of them, Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, says: "It is an herb of Jupiter, and in the Sign Leo.

"It openeth obstructions of the liver, gall and spleen; it is an especial friend to the liver, worth all other herbs put together; cooling it when too hot, and warming it when too cold.

"It createth an appetite, cureth all gnaw and inking feelings in the pit of the stomach, easeth all pains and stiches in the side.

"It cureth the jaundice by opening the gall, and restoreth the native color of the body.

"It expels all raw, vicious and slimy humors out of the body; it cleanseth all inward ulcers and congealed blood from the kidneys.

"By opening all obstructions of the spleen, it purgeth all burnt choler and melancholy vapors which riseth to the head and brain, causing distressing headache, fearful forebodings of trouble, trembling of the heart, fainting and swooning.

"The herb boiled in wine is particularly good to revive the drooping spirits of the aged, and whoever has a lingering sickness after a fever, nothing so soon restores him to health so quick as drinking the juice of this herb.

"The seeds boiled in water cureth the most obstinate breath, and, drank at bedtime, preventeth what is commonly called nightmare, and all melancholy dreams, a disease bilious people are liable to."

The Father of Medicine says of another herb in this composition, that "it is an herb of the Sun, and in the sign of Leo.

"The sun is the source of all life, and ruleth the heart; and this herb is the best cordial, the greatest strengthener of the heart of any that grows; it is an especial to the heart, cureth all palpitation thereof, taketh away trembling, fainting and smothering of it; yet it must be taken carefully, or severe gripings will ensue, which must be corrected with fennel seed or ginger.

"So much for this herb, between which and the adder there is the utmost antipathy, so much so that the adder will not touch him that has the herb about him."

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Adults, one table spoonful per day;—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful;—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY

DONALD KENNEDY,

No. 120 Warren street, Roxbury, Mass.

Price $1 00

Sold by Wall & Meyer, C. Nill, H. B. Reed, Smith & Breckenridge.
And Druggists generally. 1y43

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the City of Fort Wayne, at their office in the Recorder's office, until the 24th inst., for finishing the second and third stories of Bay School House No. 2.

Terms, plan, and specifications can be seen at the Recorder's Office, on and after the 6th inst.

W. ROCKHILL,
C. E. STURGIS, } Trustees
J. HUMPHREY.

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1858. 2w41

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm, on the Goshen Road, 11 miles from Fort Wayne, containing eighty acres of first rate land equal to any in the County. Forty acres are cleared smooth, 30 acres of which are in grass, and the balance ready for corn, it is well watered, having a good permanent creek and excellent spring of water on it. A good Log House, Stable, &c. Will be sold at a bargain, and reasonable credit given for a portion of the purchase money.

If not sold will be rented to a good tenant, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH DONOUGHOO.

April 10, 1858. 6m41

SPRING FASHIONS.

MISS VOGEL announces to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity that she has now receiving her Spring Fashions, consisting of a beautiful assortment of Straw, Silk, Crape, Neapolitan and other

Bonnets, Millinery Goods,

Trimmings, Artificials &c.,

which will be ready for inspection on Thursday next.

A good assortment of Silks, Lawns, and other Bonnet materials, which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable style. All sorts of Ribbons, Trimmings, and Artificials, at the lowest rates.

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed.

The favor of a call is respectfully solicited.
Calhoun Street, two doors south of F. Kiester
March 26, 1857. 30.

WE have a large FRENCH PLATE MIRROR which we will sell Cheap.

Feb. 27. WALL, MEYER & Co.

Ladies' Emporium.

Mrs SULLEY

Begs to return thanks to the Ladies of Fort Wayne and neighborhood for the very liberal patronage she has hitherto received, and also wishes to inform them that her

SPRING GOODS

are now open for inspection. Her stock comprises in part

BONNETS,

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries,

SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,

Infants' Boys' and Misses Hats, Ladies' Flats, French Flowers, &c.

Mrs. S. would particularly call attention to her large stock of RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS and FRENCH MILLINERY, generally; all articles of the latest style and best quality.

With regard to prices, Mrs. S. only asks a diligent examination before purchasing elsewhere, as she is aware that no house in the trade has better facilities for purchasing, and she thinks she may say, without presumption, *better skill* in selecting and making up.

Her SHOW ROOMS for SUMMER FASHIONS will be opened on the 2nd of May, when her Paris Bonnets have arrived.

P. S. A large quantity of unusually rich EMBROIDERIES, *rather soiled*, AT HALF PRICE.— All kinds of Ladies' and Children's PATTERNS for DRESSES, from Madame Demorest's 275 Broadway, New York. 3m41

☞ The Dollar Democrat, Van Wert Constitution, Decatur Eagle, and De Kalb Democrat, please insert 3 months.

FRUIT TREES

AND

SHRUBBERY.

WE the undersigned, Proprietors of the Elm Park Nursery, and members of the firm of Fletcher, Williams & Loomis, of the Western Commercial Nursery at Indianapolis, Indiana, take this means of informing the public that we have purchased all the right, title, and interest of I. D. G. Nelson in the Elm Park Nursery, as heretofore carried on by W. H. Loomis & Co., and that every effort will be made, as heretofore, to merit the trade and confidence of the people. Having been engaged in the Nursery and Fruit business (and no other) for the past fifteen years, we are confident that we are qualified to meet the wishes of our patrons in this particular, and to give valuable aid and advice in all matters connected with the Fruit business. The stock which we now offer for sale has been got up with the view of adaption to our soil and climate knowing as we do that such will succeed when Eastern trees will in most cases utterly fail.

We therefore have the pleasure of offering for sale

10,000 Peach Trees

of the very best leading varieties. A superior quality

STANDARD & DWARF PEAR TREES.

STANDARD & DWARF CHERRY TREES

of the best, leading, hardy sorts.

Also a large collection of superior

APPLE TREES

Three years old, not so large as we could desire, but thrifty in growth, and unsurpassed in excellence of variety.

GRAPES, CURRANTS, & GOOSBERRIES,

a large collection.

EVERGREENS,

consisting of

BALSAM FIR, NORWAY SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, RED CEDAR AND AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ,

at from four to two shillings each, according to size.

We will sell 100 Peach Trees, one year from bud, at twelve dollars; fifty for seven dollars, and 1 000 at $75. For less than fifty, fifteen cents a piece will invariably be charged.

Terms CASH on all bills under $25, and if desired, on bills exceeding that amount, six months credit will be given on the best of paper, with interest, and well endorsed. Address by mail,

LOOMIS & FLETCHER,

April 10, 1858. 3m Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hungarian Grass Seed.

A FEW BUSHELS of the seed of this new and valuable Grass, for sale by
April 10. KIMBALL & EDSALL

Great Attraction!!!

Opening of the

NEW BONNET EMPORIUM

No. 3 Calhoun Street,

On Wednesday morning, April 7, 1858.

IN addressing the Ladies of Fort Wayne, and previous to our laying before them a list of the various articles to be opened for sale on Wednesday the 7th instant, we respectfully call their attention to our system of conducting the present enterprise to one not that of *purchasing our Goods direct from the First Manufacturers,* and also *Importing from the*

London and Paris Markets;

Having agents in these cities for the supplying of our Wholesale Importing friends in Philadelphia and New York. This establishment will then possess the same facility of selling

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

all Goods, particularly STRAWS, equally cheap as any Jobbing House in the eastern cities.

Bonnets purchased by the Case

Will have allowed an extra discount, whilst the Ladies in Fort Wayne and the whole community can purchase, at the NEW BONNET EMPORIUM,

A single Bonnet at the Wholesale Price;

Together with all trimmings in

FLOWERS, French & British, RUCHES,

Magnificent Stock of Embroideries,

Ribbons, Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

At such prices as will warrant a business in magnitude surpassing any similar establishment in the Great Western Country.

The following list of articles will be opened for inspection and sale.

10,000 Bonnets!!

Of the fashionable styles and shapes, in all varied STRAWS, also SILK and CRAPE do, elegantly Trimmed, at *HALF PRICE!!* as follows:

No. 1 Contains 20 cases of the open Gossamer Bonnets, sold at 31 cts. worth 75
No. 2 200 Willow do, at 37 cts. worth 75
No. 3 400 Lemon & Lace do, at 45 cts. worth $1 00.
No. 4. 1000 Satin and Brilliant Straw, sold at 50 cts. worth $1 12.
No 5. 500 Split straw; sold at 55 cts. worth $1 25
No 6. 100 Grey Bedfords.
Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, up to 33, contain cases of various classes, all of which, for style and elegance, cannot be surpassed.

The entire stock, commencing at 31 cents each Bonnet, up to the finest works produced, we therefore cheerfully invite the Ladies to visit us and inspect the same.

EMBROIDERIES.

2 000 Embr'd Collars at 25cts. each, to 30, 40, 50, up to the richest and most elaborate work produced. Also Sleeves, &c., &c.

Elegant Sets to match of Ayrshire and Paris Needlework.

Superb Embroidered Bands and Flouncing, from 15 cts. a yard to the very wide and richest work.

100 dozen Ladies' French White and Light Colored Paris KID GLOVES, at 25 and 37½ cts. per pair; Gent's 50 cents. worth $1 00.

200 Embr'd Habits and Chemisetts at 15 and 20cts. worth $1 00.

A few elegant BROCADED

French Dress Silks and Shawls

Equally Cheap, together with many articles which will be unnecessary further to quote the prices of.

For Gent's Wear,

We have about 1000 HATS, in all the newest styles of Straws, Palm Braids, Leghorn, &c., from 35 cts. to the best Goods. Also,

200 Rich Embroidered finest Silk NECK TIES,

At $1 00 each, double length, worth $2.75.

All of which Mrs. KING respectfully submits for inspection and sale, on the *golden motto* of

Ready Money!

Small Profits!! and Rapid Sales!!!

N. B. The trade supplied *Cheaper than Eastern Jobbers.* April 31, 1858.

State of Indiana, Allen County, ss } Before S. H. Bloomhuff, J. P. ATTACHMENT

Frederick Volkert against Charles Snyder.

NOTICE is given defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen and State of Indiana, on the 19th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if said defendant fail to appear at said time and place this cause will be heard in his absence.

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.

March 29, 1858. ($1 50) 3w40

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

(Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and successors to Fleming Brothers,)

Corner of Wood and Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, VARNISHES

OIL, SPICES, GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Patent Medicines, and every thing appertaining to the Drug Business!

Those in want of Pure and Genuine Articles, will do well to give us a call. We guarantee to sell as low as can be bought in this or other markets, and warrant every thing to give satisfaction.

We are the sole Proprietors and only Manufacturers of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

AND DR. R. ADAMS WILSON'S

TonicCathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

The Vermifuge has so firmly established its reputation for being the most effectual CURE FOR WORMS, in either Children or Adults yet discovered, as to render it useless for us to say anything in its behalf, more than to prevent imposition. We would state that ours is the only genuine B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge manufactured.

DR. WILSON'S PILLS, so favorably known in many sections of the country, and so highly recommended by all classes that have given them a trial, including Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Senators, Governors, and others, as a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Female Obstructions, Costiveness, &c., &c.— We have reduced the price from 50 to 25 cents per box, thus, considering the size of the dose—(one pill)—making them them the Cheapest, Safest and best FAMILY MEDICINE in the WORLD. 3m31

1858

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

The New York Cash Store

FOR

Ready Pay, at Low Prices!

Now receiving.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

White Goods, Hosiery, & Notions,

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

Shawls and Mantillas,

Millinery Goods, Bonnets, &c.

Men's Furnishing Goods,

HOOPED SKIRTS, HOOPS, ETC, ETC

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

Also a Stock of choice

Family Groceries

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES,

AND

Selling at very Small Profits for Ready Pay.

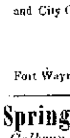
WANTED, in Exchange for Goods, Cash, County and City Orders, Old Rags, and all kinds of Country Produce.

S. C. EVANS & CO.

Fort Wayne, April 31, 1858.

Spring & Summer Clothing,

Calhoun st., two doors south of Kiser's.



C. G. VOGEL respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has just received from New York his Spring Stock, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

TWEEDS, VESTINGS, AND

SUMMER GOODS,

of all descriptions, which he will MAKE TO MEASURE in good and fashionable style.—Fits warranted. Also,

Ready-made Clothing

Of all kinds, of his own manufacture, which he warrants well and honestly made, and equal if not superior to any in the market.

He will sell and make up at the very lowest prices, and asks a continuance of the patronage already bestowed upon him.

April 3, 1858

OLD No. 8

FULL STOCK OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ORFF

HAS now on hand a full stock of new SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which he offers very low. As he has entirely abandoned the credit system and sells exclusively for cash, he is enabled to reduce his prices accordingly.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM strictly adhered to.

In the stock will be found a general assortment of

The Best and Newest Styles of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

STAPLE ARTICLES,

Bonnets, Ribbons, & Trimmings,

Of all kinds;

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Glassware, Cutlery, Woodenware, Stoneware, &c.

In short every thing usually kept in a Country Store.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can be accommodated at New York Prices, adding transportation. Our Goods are all bought by the package, from Manufacturers, avoiding Jobbers' profit, which enables us to sell at their prices.

Produce of all kinds wanted at fair Prices for Goods.

C. ORFF,

Fort Wayne, March 26. No. 3 Jones Block.

ST. NICHOLAS

One Price Cash

Clothing Emporium

Is now open for inspection.

THOSE who wish to appear as nature intended should not fail to call at this blessed spot.— Every thing in our line is new and of the

LATEST STYLE,

and will be sold as cheap as can be had this side of Jordan, cut and made as we make them. Our advantage for buying is No. 1, and Gentlemen may rely on being dealt with correctly. Our new way of cutting garments is such that any plugg can be made up in good shape.

WEDDING GARMENTS.

We are gay on these kinds of fixings; those who have tried us can substantiate the fact, as they are now all rich, happy, and plenty of

MORAL.

Ladies Goods, but no Hoops, Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality. Ladies, do call; we will show you Alexander's best KID GLOVES. What is prettier than a nice Glove, with a beautiful hand in it? Do not forget to call, we will wait on you very pretty.

Same old place, east of Happy Row, opposite Legonier.

2m39 W. C. SHOAFF, Proprietor.

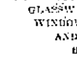
State of Indiana, Allen County. } Before S. H. Bloomhuff, J. P. ATTACHMENT.

Frederick Volkert against David Seikers.

NOTICE is given the defendant of the pendency of the above entitled suit, and that proceedings in attachment have been commenced therein and that said cause will be heard before said Justice, at his office in the city of Fort Wayne, County of Allen and State of Indiana on the 10th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; and if the said defendant fail to appear at said time and place this cause will be heard in his absence.

S. H. BLOOMHUFF, J. P.

March 29, 1858. ($1 50) 3w40

Piano  Tuning.

PROF. HARDICK having decided to remain in this city, will attend to the Tuning and Repairing of Pianos of every description.

Being amply provided with all necessary material, he promises to give entire satisfaction.

The following Gentlemen have kindly allowed the use of their name as references.

Rev. R. D. Robinson,
W. G. Ewing, jr.
N. P. Stockbridge,
W. Jacobs,
Prof. Auther,
Dr. Ayres,

☞ Persons desiring instruments tuned can leave their address at C. L. Hill's Book Store, or at the Post Office, Box 300.

March 29th, 1858 1f33

EAGLE DRUG STORE

C. NILL, PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Calhoun and Main Streets.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND a fine assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE STUFFS,
GLASSWARE,
WINDOW GLASS
AND PUTTY,
BRUSHES of all kinds,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuffs

PATENT MEDICINES.

Pure Wines & Brandies.

CUSTOMERS AND PHYSICIANS will always find at his establishment fresh and unadulterated Medicines, which will be sold on liberal terms.

Warranted

Flower and Garden Seeds,

DAHLIA ROOTS AND PIE PLANTS,

Just received from Rochester.

WALL, MEYER, & Co

N. B. Orders for all articles in the Nursery line can be left at our Drug Store, and they will be furnished on reasonable terms.

FLAX SEED and all kinds of Medicinal Roots bought at the highest market prices.

Feb. 27. WALL, MEYER & Co

A Large stock of
LARD OIL,
SPERM OIL, and
BURNING FLUID.

Also, Iceland Moss Paste, a delicious remedy for Coughs and Colds; Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, and Spruce Gum, at WALL, MEYER, & Co's

A Superior selection of MEDICINAL WINES and Liquors, just received by

Feb. 27 WALL, MEYER & Co

FIVE REASONS WHY

C. Orff can sell Goods low.

1ST. He does not sell on credit, hence no losses to put on prompt paying Customers.

2d. He buys all for Cash and short time.

3d He is a working man, and does not hire "*gentlemen*," to take care of his business.

4th. All his clerks are working men

5th. The greatest of all, he lives within his means.

March 27, 1858.

JAMES HUMPHREY'S

STEAM

Free and Lime Stone Works,

On the Canal, near the Rockhill House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Time is Money—Save it.

WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY,

AND

Repairing Store.

F. VOIROL & BOUVERAT

RESPECTFULLY notify the citizens of Fort Wayne, that they have purchased the stock of Jewelry and SilverWare lately owned by John Lane, and have rented and refitted up his old stand on Calhoun street, two doors west of Stapleford' Auction Room, and are now better than ever prepared to sell

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS

At Eastern prices, and far cheaper than any other establishment in the City, and no mistake.

Repairing Watches and Clocks

Is a business in which they challenge competition as to workmanship, and more especially in the best class of fine and valuable Clocks and Watches.

They have all the instruments and machinery to do any work in their line, and will warrant every job done to entire satisfaction.

They have worked nearly twenty years in the cities of France, Switzerland, and North and South America.

☞ *Particular Notice.*—They keep the time of the P., F. W., & C. R. R., as kept in the Superintendent's Office.

Fort Wayne, February 27, 1858 3m35

GEORGE MILLER,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant,

At his new stand,

N.W. corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE Proprietor has just received from the East the largest Stock of

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERIES

That was ever brought to this section of Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can buy as cheap of him, FOR CASH, as in New York, saving time and freight, as he purchased his Goods in their original packages.

My Wholesale Department

Is the most extensive in Northern Indiana, and will be kept in such order that my customers can make as good selections as anywhere West of New York.

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, and Molasses

Retailed at lower prices than anywhere in the City.

Without boasting, I offer better inducements to buyers than can be found in Northern Indiana, and all I ask is to have my Goods examined and prices asked.

Do not forget to call at the new stand of

GEO. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, March 27, 1858. 39

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the SOLE PROPRIETORS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

NEW BOOKS

Just Received at HILL'S Book Store.

ATKINSON'S Oriental and Western Siberia, richly illustrated.

LIVINGSTON'S Adventures in the Interior of Africa.

THE World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.

BERANGER. Two hundred of his Lyrical Poems done into English verse, by William Young.

THE Lady's Almanac for 1858. This little volume should be in the hands of every housewife. Price 30 cents.

EUROPEAN Acquaintance, by De Forest.

DEBIT & Credit, by Chevalier Bunsen.

☞ The above are all new books, and the subscriber would like to sell them.

C. L. HILL.

A CARD.

HAVING sold out my stock of Marble, and the same having passed into the hands of P. S. Underhill, I would recommend all wanting anything in that line to give him a call if they want it done up in good style and to their satisfaction.

JAMES HUMPHREY.

Fort Wayne, January 29, 1857.

N. B. I still continue to furnish all kinds of Building and other cut Stone at the old stand near the Rockhill House.

Those having Tombstones finished at the shop are notified to take them away and settle for the same.

J. H.

P. S. UNDERHILL

Will continue to manufacture

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES,

Furniture

AND

Counter Tops,

&c., &c.,

At his Old Stand on MAIN STREET,

Also at the new Brick Building on Harrison st., between Columbia and Main,

FORT WAYNE

1y33

Saddlery and Harness.

B. D. MINER

HAVING purchased of D. M. Lanceford his entire stock in trade, will continue the business at the old and well known stand, corner Calhoun and Clinton Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

January, 28th, 1858. 3m31

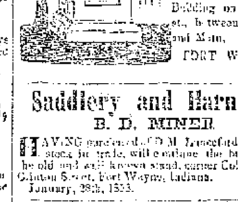
DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS.

DISEASE VANQUISHED

BY

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.



AFTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT, Dr. Roback, the eminent Swedish Physician, succeeded in producing a medicine from twenty-three different species of mountain herbs of his native land, which acts directly upon the cause of disease in the blood, and by restoring the corrupted fountain of life, to a condition of health and purity, expels disease from the system, wherever it may be located, or whatever may be its character. Indigestion, nervousness, fits, epileptic and other fits, coughs, consumption in its early stages, sore throat, bronchitis, fever and ague, asthma, low spirits, sexual incapacity feminine weakness, pricking of the skin, symptoms of paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, tumor, cancer, diabetes, lassitude and debility, diarrhea, and all other disorders of the organs of respiration, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the nerves of the muscular fiber, are unerringly cured by this preparation. It is to the materies morbi or seeds of disease what an alkali is to an acid: it neutralizes them with absolute certainty, while at the same time it regulates the secretions, removes obstructions from the bowels, creates appetite, renews bodily vigor, and regenerates every animal function. Such is the nature, such are the effects of Dr. Roback's famous Scandinavian Blood Purifier, which if taken in conjunction with the Scandinavian Blood Pills, will not only obliterate the most painful disease, but prevent their recurrence, and lengthen life beyond the ordinary span.

In the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS Dr Roback presents the result of twenty years of experience, hard study and experiments as to what a perfect pill should be. No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial. Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Scandinavian Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five for $1.

Peru, Miami County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1854

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—I have received so much benefit from your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, that I have thought it my duty, and it is no less my inclination to give you a true statement of my case. I was for years afflicted with that bane of all comfort and efficiency in business, dyspepsia. To recapitulate all the manifold miseries which I have endured myself of this disease would indeed make a melancholy catalogue. I was consulted with the best physicians I could hear of. I was induced to try your remedies through the persuasions of a friend, and after using them a few days was greatly benefited, and in a short time, less than a month, I was entirely and permanently cured. I was also afflicted with the most violent nervous headache, which I suppose was produced by my disordered stomach, for when my dyspepsia left me, my headache left me also. I now feel better in every respect than I have for ten years.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. DENTTH

From the Rev. Mr. McMurray, Pastor ... Roberts Chapel.

Indianapolis, Oct. 5, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir: I have used your Blood Purifier for a nervous affection from which I have suffered much at times. While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a happy effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards and believe me, Yours, J. W. T. McMULLEN.

Cincinnati, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857

Dr. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with neuralgia of the ... for the last year and a half, and having seen your medicine, cured the Scandinavian Blood Purifier, highly recommended gentleman with whom I am acquainted, I was induced to try it, but not before I had tried various other medicines. After using two bottles, I feel its effect very sensibly, and using two more, I found myself perfectly cured. You will allow me, therefore, to congratulate you upon making a discovery in medicine which is proving itself to be a worker of such wonders in the disease of the human family. GEORGE S. BENNET.

Local Editor Cincinnati Daily Enquirer

Indianapolis, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—Having been troubled for several years with extreme debility and weakness, so much so that I was unable to attend to my ordinary business at times, and having heard of the wonderful cures that your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Pills were effecting I was induced by a friend to try them.

I have been using the Purifier for the last twelve months, and find the medicine fully equal to its recommendations. So valuable is it to me that I cannot now dispense with the use of it, at my advanced age of fifty-seven or seven years.

I cheerfully give this information for the benefit of those similarly affected. NORRIS MORRIS.

☞ The above certificates and many others, can be seen at my office by any one at any time. Get one of my Family Medical Almanac, gratis, from my agents.

Manufactory, Sales-Rooms and Office, No 6 East Fourth street, 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ For sale by Hugh B. Reed & Co., Ft. Wayne, Nicholas Sciuckman & Co., New Haven; Peter Heman, Hellers' Corner; Peter Henner, Monroeville; D. W. Foster, Dixon; W. Parker, Huntertown; J. Humphrey, Cedar; P. S. Crosbie, Maysville, and by druggists and merchants generally. 1y37

GOOD NEWS!

ALL who want to buy good and CHEAP GOODS are invited to call at

P. PIERR'S.

There they will find every thing right, in

Groceries and Dry Goods:

Molasses, prime article,
Golden Syrup,
Tea from 37½ to $1 00 per lb,
Coffee, 12½ cents per lb.
Sugar very low, and prime article.

Call and satisfy yourself of the truth.

GLASSWARE exceedingly low; CROCKERY cheaper than anywhere else.

Come, come, and see!

January 23d, 1858

GREAT BARGAINS

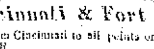
In the GROCERY Line!

WE have just received a new stock that we are selling at reduced prices. Such as good sugar at 8 cts. per lb

A good article of Molasses at 40 cts. per Gallon. A good article of Young Hyson Tea, 50 cts. per lb, And all other kinds of Groceries equally low for cash by

Jan 14 1858. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE

FREIGHT NOTICE.



THROUGH receipts will be given by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies, for the transportation of freights via Peru and Indianapolis, between

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

and from Cincinnati to all points on the T. W. & W. R. R.

Rates as Low as by any other Route;

and time quicker—freights are taken through without transfer.

Mark Goods via P. & I. R. R. and deliver at the Depot of the Ind. & Cin. R. R. Cin.—for through receipts in Cincinnati call at the freight office or on Mr SIDNEY RICE, No. 63, 3rd St.; and at Fort Wayne, at the office of the T. W. & W. R. R. Messrs KIMBALL & EDSALL, at that point, will also give any desired information and adjust only claims for overcharges.

J. F. CHEEK, Gen. Frt Ag't I. & C. R. R.
L. N. ANDREWS, Gen Frt Ag't P. & I. R. R.
CARL KNOX, Gen. Frt Ag't T. W. & W. R. R.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 13th, 1858 1f-35

25 bales DOMESTICS,
5 bales Denims,
5 " Striped Shirtings,
6 cases Summer and Fall Prints,
3 " Bleached Muslins.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN,

Fort Wayne Academy for Boys.

Regular Course of Studies

English, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, History(Ancient and Modern, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music.

Optional Studies,

Greek, French, Drawing, Instrumental Music,

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, with vacations of two months at the end of the second session; first session to commence September 1st, second session February 1st.

N. B. The next session (being one half of regular session) commences *November 16th.*

Pupils received at the commencement of sessions only.

Price of tuition of regular course, per session, payable in advance $12 00
" additional studies " 5 00

For further information apply to

A. SUTERMEISTER, Principal.

Or to the Trustees, J. Sagers, Fort Wayne.
Ch. Piepenbrink,
6m15 Rev. F. W. Husman, Marion Tp.

NAILS for sale by
P. PIERR.

BACON for sale by
P. PIERR.

SUGAR, at PIERR'S.
TEA, by the Box, at PIERR'S.
TOBACCO by the Box, at PIERR'S.

FLOUR-SACK FACTORY.

WE have commenced the manufacture of Sacks for Flour, Buckwheat, Meal, &c., and are prepared promptly to furnish all sizes, neatly printed, to order, at New York prices, adding transportation. Terms cash.

TRESSELT & Co,

Fort Wayne, March 6. 136

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD

OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR,

Completely Preserved

TO THE GREATEST AGE.

AND who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick head ache (neuralgia), but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following:

Ann Harbor, November 5, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one lauded catchpenny quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County, some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original hue, and became thicker, and I must have been fair and elegant, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidently recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (or by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

Friend Wood: It was long time after I saw you at Elton, before I got the bottle of Restorative, for which you gave me an order upon your agent at Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do, and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN

Carlyle, Ill., June 27, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

S. BREESE, ex Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. y—ia—35

MABEL VAUGHAN.

And other for just received by

Jan 23 C. L. HILL.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment!

J. B. WHITE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS opened at his old place, over the New York Cash Store, a new stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery.

Now is your time to get a

Good Fit and a Cheap Garment.

Give me a call. Shop over S. C. Evans & Co's, corner of Main & Calhoun streets.

J. B. WHITE.

October 14, 1857. 5m16

An Adventure in a Railway Carriage.

[illegible] taken my seat one morning at [illegible] station in an empty carriage, I was joined, [illegible] the train was moving off, by a stranger, [illegible] with remarkable long flowing [illegible] he was, of course, a little hurried, [illegible] to be disturbed and wild. [illegible] alarmed for fear of his [illegible] his mind, nor did his subsequent [illegible] to reassure me. Our train was an express, and he inquired eagerly, at once, which was the first station where we were advertised to stop. I consulted my Bradshaw and furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man looked at his watch. "Madam," said he, "I have but half an hour between me, and, it may be, ruin. Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of scissors in your work bag. Oblige me, if you please, by cutting off my hair." "Sir," said I, "it is impossible."

"Madam," he urged, and a look of severe determination crossed his features, "I am a desperate man; beware how you refuse what I ask.—Cut my hair off—short, close to the roots—immediately; and here is a newspaper to hold the [illegible] curls." I thought he was mad, of course; and believing it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock. "Now, Madam," said he, unlocking a small portmanteau, "you will further oblige me by looking out of the window, as I am about to change my clothes." Of course I looked out of the window for a very considerable time, and when he observed, "Madame, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience," I did not recognize the young man in the least.

Instead of his former gay costume, he was attired in black, and wore a grey wig and silver spectacles; he looked like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about sixty-four years of age; to complete the character he had a volume of sermons in his hand, which—they appeared to absorb him—might have been his own. "I do not wish to threaten you young lady," he resumed, "and I think, besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you promise me not to reveal this metamorphosis until your journey's end?" "I will," said I, "most certainly." At Reading the guard and a person in plain clothes looked into our carriage. "You have the ticket, my love," said the young man, blandly, and looking at me as though he were my father.

"Never mind sir; we don't want them," said the official, as he withdrew his companion. "I shall now leave you madam," observed my fellow traveler, as soon as the coast was clear; by your kind and courageous conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps even your own." In another minute, he was gone and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from the Times newspaper that the gentleman on whom I had operated as hair cutter had committed a forgery to an enormous amount in London a few hours before I met him, and that he had been tracked into an express train from Paddington, but that—although the telegraph had been put in motion and described him accurately—at Reading, when the train was searched, he was nowhere to be found.—*Household Words.*

A Domestic Row.—Morton, the editor of the Nebraska News, thus describes a domestic row and a subsequent reconciliation of which he was a witness:

Coming down the Missouri near Bean lake, between Weston and St. Joe, our boat was hailed by a woman on shore. The officers of the craft with their usual gallantry, rounded to, headed up stream, and stopped; the lady informed them that the "duds and cooking consarns" were all packed in a cabin, hard by, ready for removal, and that it was her desire to take passage down the river. Immediately the duds were under way and fast coming on deck, when a man plowing in an adjacent field was seen to drop the yoke and mount the horse, and come charging and yelling towards the boat. The captain waited until he had arrived, and then puffing and blowing: "Ann what on earth are you going to?"

Said she, "Jeab, I allow to go where I ain't to be cuffed, and cursed, and mauled every day, by such a brute as you are."

Said he, in a very melancholy tone—"Ann, farewell."

Said she, doubtfully—"Jeab, if you'll treat me better, I'll stay and live with you until the breath is clean out of my body."

And Jeab promised that he would, and that he hoped to be eternally deg on cod to thunder if he wouldn't pay the captain for landing, and treat all around, if she would just stay, and so she stayed. And the last seen of this nearly separated couple, they were affectionately embracing each other on the bank of the "big muddy," surrounded by seven little free soil boys, whose shirt tails, like the banners of Macbeth, were hung up on the outer walls, and whose eyes were full of gum, dirt and wonder.

Fat [illegible] on your "Taters."—The last Scalpel, in an article on "Diet," assumes the position that "the use of oil, would decrease the victims of consumption nine tenths, and that this is the whole secret of the use of cod-liver oil," quotes the following summary of observations on this subject made by Dr. Hooker.

1. Of the persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty one years, more than one-fifth eat no fat meat.

2. Of persons at the age of forty-five, all excepting less than one in fifty, habitually use fat meat.

3. Of persons who between the ages of fifteen and twenty two avoid fat meat, a few acquire an appetite for it, and live to a good old age, while the greater portion die with phthisis before thirty five.

4. Of persons dying with the phthisis, between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, nine tenths, at least, have never used fat meat.

Most individuals who avoid fat meat, also use little butter and oily gravies: though many compensate for this want, in part at least, by a free use of these articles, and also milk, eggs, and various saccharine substances. But they constitute an imperfect substitute for fat meat, without which, sooner or later, the body is almost sure to show the effects of deficient calorification.

To knit the heels of socks double, so that they may last twice as long as otherwise, skip every alternative stitch on the wrong side, and knit all on the right. This will make it double, like that of a double-ply ingrain carpet.

A Good Whitewash. As this is the season of the year when people begin to clean up and make things look fresh for the approaching summer we copy from the last Scientific American the following in respect to the best and cheapest whitewash, both for the inside and outside of houses:

Take half a bushel of fresh burnt white lime, and slake it either with hot or cold water, in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slaked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, add one quart of sweet milk, and it is ready for use to put on with a brush. This wash is for the outside of buildings, fences, &c., and is very durable. Some put glue in whitewash, and others flour and rice paste, but these render it liable to scale off in very dry weather. The above wash may be made a cream color by the addition of ochre. The above whitewash is all that can be desired for the interior of houses, excepting the salt—it must be omitted, as it tends to imbibe moisture. French white is superior to lime washes for the ceilings of rooms, as it is not so liable to turn yellow in color, but it rubs off so easily that it cannot be used for side walls.

Agricultural Shorter Catechism.—What are [illegible] A Yankee invention for destroying pockets, so called from resemblance to the prevailing style of gentlemen's hats.

What is buckwheat? Masculine wheat. The feminine is called *dough*.

What is breaking? A Western phrase signifying a regular smash up of a prairie dam. The present pressure has been so heavy as to break things generally out West.

What are wild oats? A kind of grain usually sown by a lot of lusty farm boys—good food for fast horses.

What is cabbage. A plant popular among tailors with large families.

What is [illegible] Delicate impertinence.

What fruit pleases gardeners? Choke pears. They are also familiar with the art i-choke.

Why are people with corns like certain vegetables? Because they are toe-matoes.

Is there a vegetable hen? Yes, the egg plant.

[illegible] young lady's [illegible] secure future? Take a Country Gentleman."

Why are editors illiterate? Because they read only daily *litter* ature.—*Boston Post.*

C. W. NETTLEHORST. H. W. NETTLEHORST

NETTLEHORST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Sign of Stove Room in Elwell's Buildings one door west of H. B. Reed's Drug Store.

WE keep constantly on hand a perfect assortment of

Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves

From the [illegible] Foundries at Troy N.Y. embracing all of the latest improvements, and, also, many of the most improved Patterns of Ohio and Pennsylvania Stoves. We would therefore solicit an examination of our stock, as we are sure to give satisfaction. We are determined to sell as cheap and warrant our stoves to give satisfaction. We also manufacture TIN WARE to give entire satisfaction, as we employ none but experienced Workmen.

P. S. If you want anything in the way of Jobbing, such as

Eavetroughs Spouting, &c.,

Call at Nettlehorst & Co. We are prepared to do it with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 14th, 1857.

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods brought at the Emporium to any part of the City FREE OF CHARGE.

Finest Picture Gallery in the West.

DAGUERREOTYPE,

Ambrotype, Hallotype,

AND

Photographic Rooms,

Over Evans' Store corner of Calhoun and Main sts.

AMBROTYPES 25 CTS.

A. McDONALD has returned from the East with all the [illegible] and best assortment of MATERIALS ever brought to this city, carefully selected by myself and will sell at the lowest figures.

P. S. The oldest and best Operators in the Union are using [illegible] Ambrotypes as not being durable. One [illegible] of that opinion myself, I have concluded to commence the DAGUERREOTYPES, and persons wishing either of these pictures can have them executed in the finest style at my new Rooms over Evans & Co's Dry Goods Store, Fort Wayne, Ind. 29

To the Stockholders of the FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R. Co.
Fort Wayne, January 1, 1858.

THE Stockholders of the Fort Wayne Western Railroad Company in the County of Allen are hereby notified that, in addition to the instalments heretofore required of them, the remaining seventy per cent. of the stock subscribed in that county, is required to be paid up by them to me, as Treasurer, in further instalments as follows:

The fourth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of February, 1858.

The fifth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of March, 1858.

The sixth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of April, 1858.

The seventh instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of May, 1858.

The eighth instalment of ten per cent. on the 10th day of June, 1858.

The ninth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th of July, 1858.

And the tenth Instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of August, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors.
7-27 THOMAS TIGAR, Treasurer.

NEW STOCK

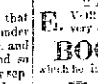
At the Old Boot and Shoe Store,

2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun st.

E. VORDERMARK has just received a full and very superior assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

which he intends selling at the very lowest prices.



The Stock includes all the newest and most seasonable styles, from the best eastern manufactories.

Additional supplies will be constantly received, so as to keep the assortment complete.

Being a practical workman, he will give particular attention to

Home Made & Custom Work

and can warrant his articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials.

Calf and Kip Boots, Stogies, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept on hand or made to measure.
Sept. 11, 1857 7—48

Leather & Findings.

FRY & CHEESMAN,

WELL and long known in this city, have opened up, in connection with their Tannery, a

Leather Store

On Columbia st., Fort Wayne.

In the room formerly occupied by R. W. Taylor & Co., west of Calhoun, where they keep a full assortment of Leather, such as

FRENCH CALF,
SOLE LEATHER, all kinds,
UPPER LEATHER,
COMMON CALF,
KIP SKIN,
HEAVY UPPER,
EASTERN of all kinds,
SHOEMAKERS FINDINGS,
HARNESS LEATHER,
BRIDLE LEATHER,
ALL KINDS OF LININGS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

All of which they will sell to the trade, or by retail, and at prices which will be of advantage to the buyer.

Their facilities for making Leather are as good as any in the city, and hence, they can sell cheap as any.

N. B.—They buy Hides and Pelts.

50,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid. Call and examine our stock.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 24, 1857. 1y

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion

IS NOW OPEN.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continual rush to [illegible] one of the most Magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS

that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

of all the latest styles, Fancy Colors; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that we are enabled to sell at lower prices than you will find in this market. Also

DRESS TRIMMINGS

of every grade, style and price for the million.

WHITE GOODS,

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

HOSIERY & GLOVES.

And a large assortment of all other Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, too numerous to mention.

All the above Goods were bought under unusually favorable circumstances, just after the recent crash in the Wall Street Banks and the consequent depression in the money market, and the looked for failure of the Importers and Jobbing Houses obliged them to sell to cash customers, we availed ourselves of these great bargains, and willing to give our customers the benefit of them, we would say to all the Ladies and the balance of mankind, for we have the goods and are bound to sell them. Bring along your cash.

Oct. 19, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

Stewart's Large Oven, Air-Tight,

SUMMER AND WINTER

COOKING STOVE,

COMBINING economy of fuel and time perfection in Cooking and Baking, with great durability and convenience. This is warranted to be

The Best and most complete Cooking Stove

now made, and has a peculiar arrangement of re-[illegible], the heat by being retained in the stove, and the room kept cool and pleasant. A great saving [illegible] and the comfort of those using the stove [illegible] are invited to call and examine this triumph of modern invention.

For sale by A. B. BRANDRIFF.
July 21, 1857. *Sign of the Golden Stove.*

TIN and Japaned Ware.—A complete assortment of the very best quality, and the cheapest in the State. All mending and jobbing done at
BRANDRIFF'S.

LATEST NEWS!

Reported expressly for CARIER & WEHMER, by the Telegraph Line *The Rumor.*

END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE!

Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken

By the French and Germans!

Carier & Wehmer,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

63 Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

HAVE just received the largest and best selected assortment of [illegible] Liquors ever offered to the trade, which they are ready to sell at lower figures than any house in the State.

Brandies—

1 Cognac Brandy.
2 [illegible] do.
3 Cognac do. of Rasteau de S[illegible].
Pinet Castillon, and Otard Dupuy.
4 Catawba do.
5 Domestic do.
6 Cherry do.
7 [illegible] de

Gin—Schiedam Shnapps.

Cordials—

Bordeaux.
Anisette.
Maraschino.
Curacao.
Absinthe.
Brandy Fruits.

Whisky—

Rye Whisky. Monongahela. Bourbon.

Wines,

Haut Sauterne
Claret, Rhine.
Champagne, Madeira.
Muscat. Sherry. Catawba.
Port Malaga.
Ginger.

Rum—Jamaica, Santa Cruz, Batavia.

AGENTS for the sale of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, and also for Greene's Aromatic Sap.

Also a large assortment of imported and Domestic CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c.

May 23, 1857. 47

HARD TIMES

And Prices to Match.

EMBROIDERIES almost given away. We have just received a large invoice of New Embroideries, consigned to us from an Eastern House which will be sold at ruinously low prices. In the lot, we offer

1000 Jaconet Collars at one half the usual price.

500 Muslin do.	at 20 cents,	worth	7 shillings.
500 " "	25	"	50 cents.
500 " "	31 cts.	"	56 "
500 " "	37	"	62 "
500 " "	50	"	87 "

1000 Jaconet Bands 2 yards long, and warranted to wash, for 10 cts., worth 37.

500 Jaconet Bands at 20 cents, worth 62.

750 do., 21 yards long, for 80 cents, worth $1,50

500 sets Collars and Sleeves at 75 cts. worth 1 75

175 pair Sleeves at 20 cts a pair, worth 50 cts

500 do at 25 cents, worth $1,00.

Jaconet and Muslin Flouncings, elegant work and beautiful patterns, for one half what they can be purchased for at any other house; and a whole nest of Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Infant's Waists, Infant's Robes, Thread Edgings, &c., &c. All of which will be sold without regard to cost, at 75 Columbia street, by

11—13 WM. T. ABBOTT.

New England money taken at par in exchange for Goods.

100,000 Hides Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.
Jan. 31. H. C. GREY & Co.

Splendid Prizes for Farmers!

Two Ways of making Money!!

No. 1, One Silver Watch	$10
2, One Canary Bird	5
3, One pr Boots made to measure	5
4, Copy of Fort Wayne Newspaper to be selected by the winner	2

The above prizes will be paid to persons delivering the most

BARK

To H. C. GREY & Co.,

at their Tannery on the Feeder Canal, near Camp Rudisill's Mill, by the first day of August, 1857.

The bark must be either

White or Black Oak,

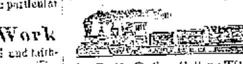
in good condition, and of this year's peeling.

The person bringing the most bark will receive the first prize; the one bringing the next largest amount will receive the second prize, and so on—We will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash for all Bark delivered.

January 31st.

Just received by Railroad!



4,000 One Gallon STONEWARE MILK PANS,
6,000 Gallons do Assorted Ware.
11 Crates assorted Queensware.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES

For Sale at the SENTINEL OFFICE, at *Reduced Prices.*

New Grocery and Provision Store!

Corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, opposite G. Miller's.

A. G. BARNETT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened in the above store, (formerly Reiter's Confectionary,) a full stock of choice.

FAMILY GROCERIES

Crushed, Coffee, and N. Orleans Sugars; Rio and Java Coffee; Teas, Pepper, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARIES

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] Potatoes, Butter Eggs, Fruit, Flour, Corn Meal, Dried Beef, Hams, Fish &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Farmers' Produce.

It is his design to furnish his customers with the very best and choicest articles in the above line, and to sell at the very lowest prices, and he therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Nov. 24. n—21

PILES! PILES! PILES!!

This hitherto intractable disease, of every form and in every stage,

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION ONLY

Dr. Cavanaugh's

PILE SALVE

WILL never fail in giving immediate relief, and positively curing the worst and most obstinate cases of Hemorrhoids or Piles. It is the

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN

here or elsewhere for the Piles, and the result of years of patient study and labor in [illegible].

Sufferers from Piles now have a remedy at hand which will

Stand the Test of Trial,

without the fear of failure on its part to do all the [illegible] claims for it.

Full directions accompanying each box; and all that is requisite is strictly to observe them, and a cure is certain to follow.

The proprietor refers to the following testimonials from gentlemen of character and standing, who have voluntarily given their certificates in its favor in regard to its efficacy in their own cases. Read them.

The following is from one of the most reliable citizens of Chicago, the late Treasurer of Cook County, Illinois:

Chicago, July 25, 1855.

Dr. Cavanaugh—Dear Sir:—I wish hereby to make known to the afflicted that I have been troubled with the Piles for twenty years and upwards, and at times most severely. And during a recent and exceedingly painful attack, a friend procured a box of your Salve, and asked me to give it a trial. I did so, not however with the expectation of benefiting my disease, for truly, I had tried so many applications I had lost confidence in all. But in making use of your Salve, I soon found that it was doing me good, and really it is incredible to myself, that with only about two weeks' use of your Salve, I am so far as I can judge a well man.

I most cheerfully make this statement, believing it due both to yourself and such as may be afflicted with this most painful and trying disease. I do not hesitate to say that I consider your preparation an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Most sincerely yours, N. N. HEALD.

The Hon. Richard Yates, late member of Congress from the Springfield district, says:

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 15, 1855.

Dr. Thos. H. Cavanaugh—Dear Sir:—The preparation, Cavanaugh's Pile Salve, which you furnished, I found of great service, producing an easy and speedy cure. I do not hesitate to recommend it as an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

Price $1 per Box. For sale at Fort Wayne by Wall & Meyer, H. B. Reed & Co, J. F. Winslow, Smith and Brackenridge, Morgan & Nill, and H. G. Wagner, and by Druggists and dealers generally.
[illegible]

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

REED'S DRUG STORE,

[illegible] assortment of

Perfumery & Fancy Articles

selected at

Prices to suit the Times!

HAVING [illegible] a large stock of PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., I [illegible] which I will offer at reduced prices the following:

EXTRACTS

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF AND TOILET,

LUBIN'S Paris,
RIMMEL'S London,
MAUGEHET & CORDAY'S Paris,
FARINA COLOGNE Paris

FOR THE HAIR.

Pomades, Philocomes, Restoratives and Dyes Ox Marrow and Bears Grease.

SOAPS.

Low's Brown Windsor, Low's Honey Soap, Hauff's Honey Soap, Roussell's Almond and Floating Soap Taylor's Wright's, Hauff's, Roussell's and Bazin Crystaline, Wash Balls and Bar Soap, Walnut Oil, Military Shaving, Soap Shaving, Cream, etc.

SHAVING BOXES AND BRUSHES.

Powder Puffs in Boxes, Toilet Powder, Mon Fun Lilly White, Pearl Powder, and Rogue.

A large assortment of

Brushes.

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Flesh Brushes, and Dressing Combs.

Also a large lot of Porte-Monnaies, Port Purses, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, with an endless variety of other Fancy Toys and useful articles, all admirably suited for *Holiday Gifts*, which are offered CHEAP at the DRUG STORE

Corner of Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

December 26th, 1856.

2000 SEAMLESS BAGS,
5 bales Carpet Warp—white and colored.
250 kegs Juniata Nails.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

O. H. Smith's Great Work!

Early Indiana Trials & Sketches.

REMINISCENSES by Hon. O. H. Smith. 1 large octavo volume. One of the best and most interesting books ever published; throwing much light on the early History of Indiana and its old settlers. Just published and for sale by
C. L. HILL.

Mar h 27, 1857.

HARDWARE.

OLIVER P. MORGAN,

Successor to H. Durrie,

No 81 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind

OFFERS a large assortment of STOVES which for quality and variety is equal to any in this market, at *greatly reduced prices.* Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at least before buying elsewhere.

He is now receiving a large variety of

HARDWARE,

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON

AND STEEL, OF ALL SIZES,

Axes, Eliptic Springs, Anvils, Bellows, Vices,

and other heavy goods, which in variety will compare with any stock in this vicinity.

FARMER'S GOODS.

such as Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, &c., &c.

Building Materials

including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS—Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c.

MECHANICS' TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths and Coopers, fully up to the times in shape and quality.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plated and Britannia Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, &c.

SOLAR & FLUID LAMPS,

Britannia Tea Setts Curtain Co[illegible] ices and Bands, together with

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
of every kind and variety.

He is prepared to execute any order for the manufacture of

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Work

To Merchants he offers an assortment of TIN WARE, warranted in quality, at *Lower Prices* than usual.

Tin Plate and Tinners' Goods always on hand.
Dec. 12, 1856. y—25

MACABOY SNUFF—a fine quality of Lorillard's rose scented, at
J. F. WINSLOW.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN, for sale at Apothecaries' Hall,
83 Columbia Street.

NITRATE of silver: *Pure in Pencils and cristals.* Sulphate of Quinine; Sulphate, Muriate, and Acetate of Morphine; Strychnia; Veratria, Podophillin, Iodine, Iodide of Iron, Hydriodate of Potassa, Phosphate of Iron, Pyrophosphate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and pure Iron Filings.

For sale by J. F. WINSLOW,
Aug. 20. *At Apothecaries Hall.*

No. 95 Columbia Street.

No. 95 Columbia Street.

WALL, MEYER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes,

of all kinds

Pure Wines & Brandies!

Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of all articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

OILS! OILS!

LINSEED OIL, Lard Oil, Neats foot Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners Oil, Olive Oil, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, and all Essential and Essential Oils, for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

MEYER & BROTHER,
Druggists, No. 95 Columbia street.

CARPETS. 20 pieces 2 and 3 ply Carpets.
10 " Oil Cloths,
10 " Floor Matting.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

L. FALK,

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign & Domestic

LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 83 Columbia street,

One door east of Dreier & Co.'s Drug Store,

[illegible] and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Cherry Brandy,	Stomach Bitters,
Peach "	Champagne Wine,
Cognac "	Port "
Domestic "	Malaga "
Apple "	Sweet "
Jamaica Rum,	Muscat "
St. Croix "	Madeira "
Gin	Sherry "
Old Bourbon Whisky,	Catawba "
Rye "	French "
Monongahela "	White "
Common "	Rhine "
Scheidam Schnapps,	Claret "

Also, a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Cigars & Sardines

To which I would call the attention of both the City and Country Trade. All who want first rate articles at

CHEAP PRICES,

will please give me a call. April 17 '57 n 42

KID GLOVES.

October 31, 1857.

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Gents white black and colored Kid Gloves of the best quality, this day opened and for sale by
WM. T. ABBOTT.

GAUNTLETS.

LADIES Lisle, Taffeta, Kid, Buck, and Merino Gauntlets—plain and fancy tops.

Also Gents Buck and Cloth do., at the Boston Dry Goods Store. Oct.

DRAKE & BOURIE

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE removed their Wholesale and Retail Provision Emporium to No. 5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun street, two doors north of Evans & Co., where they have just received a large choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Can Fruits, Confectionaries, Fish, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for cash, and cash only.

To Farmers they offer the highest cash price for all kinds of marketing, and to the Citizens of Fort Wayne, the largest and most complete assortment of EATABLES in the city, *delivered Free of Charge* at their residences.

Are Agents for Maltby's celebrated

Baltimore Oysters.

Dec. 1, 1856.

HONEY SOAP.—A large lot of this popular soap; also an endless variety of Toilet Soaps, at
Apothecaries Hall.

MARSH-MALLOW PASTE, Jujube Paste—Lemon Rose, Banana, Pine-Apple, Liquorice, Hoarhound, Wild-Cherry and Iceland Moss Gum Drops for [illegible] at
Apothecaries Hall.

HECKER'S FARINA, Pearl Tapioca, Pearl Sago, Pearl Barley, Bermuda Arrow-root—fresh and of the best quality, at 83 Columbia street.
J. F. WINSLOW.

CHLORIDE of Lime and Chloride of Soda, at
Apothecaries Hall, 83 Columbia st

COFFEE—Old Gov. Java, 6lbs for a dollar, at
J. F. WINSLOW'S.

PURE LEMON JUICE—Identical with the expressed juice of Fresh Lemons. For sale at
Apothecaries Hall

ENGLISH BREAKFAST and fine Oolong Teas, for sale at 83 Columbia street.
J. F. WINSLOW.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale on liberal terms of payment: LOTS 11 and 12 in block 23, Ewing's Addition (my late residence), price $3,000.

Also the mill lot 20 feet adjoining Mr. F. Nirdlinger's at $1,500, Hanna's addition. Price $1,000.

80 Acres of Land, 11 mile from town, adjoining James Embry's farm on the south, and Simon Edsall's farm on the west; 40 acres are well cleared and fenced. Price $1,000.

60 Acres of Land near the Piqua Road, 21 miles from Fort Wayne, 8 acres cleared, the balance well timbered. Price $2,000.

The above property is rapidly rising in value, and presents a rare opportunity for investment to persons desiring property in and near Fort Wayne.

I also offer for sale, in lots to suit buyers, Lots and Out-Lots in New Haven, and over 7,000 acres of valuable timbered and farming lands, on and near the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis, and Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroads, in the eastern part of Allen County.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
Fort Wayne, March 28, 1856. tf—39

A CARD.

WE take this opportunity of saying to our customers and the public, that we now have in store one of the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

ever offered by us in this market.

Our facilities for buying in the Eastern Markets are unsurpassed by any other house in the State—One of our firm, JONAS W. TOWNLEY, devotes his whole time to the purchase of Goods in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Market, which enables us, instead of purchasing and receiving all our Goods at one time, to have

New Goods arrive almost every day!

We have, this Spring, received over seven hundred packages of goods, and more are on the way.

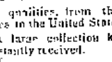
Our assortment will be found complete in each department, and we invite the attention of *Merchants in town or country, Farmers, Mechanics, and the public* in general, to give us a call, and we assure them our aim will be to give them Goods in our line, at

Wholesale or Retail,

as cheap as they can be afforded in this market.

One Price, and no abatement.

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

PIANO FORTE  WAREROOM

HILL & JACOBS having opened rooms for the sale of Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments, keep on hand a full assortment of

Piano Fortes & Melodeons,

of various styles and qualities, from the most celebrated Manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC—A large collection kept on hand. New Music constantly received.

A fine assortment of

Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Also Violin and Guitar strings, Instruction books, every thing in the music line.

Feb. 6, 1856.

ROBINSON'S

New Brick Store

At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.

This Wholesale and Retail

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

AND LEATHER STORE

IS the largest establishment of the kind in this part of the country.

My Retail Room

is spacious and well fitted, from the styles of the White Satin, Bronze, French Kid, and Toilet Slipper, to the Fancy Gaiter and Stoga Boot.

Merchants & Shoe Dealers

can be supplied as low as they can buy of Eastern Jobbing Houses, as I purchase direct from the Manufacturers in Eastern Villages, where the jobbers buy their stock; and when my own

HOME MADE WORK

is added to the Eastern, a better stock is furnished.

Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings.

Cash paid for Hides & Skins

JAMES H. ROBINSON.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec 26, 1855.

FORT WAYNE

STEAM BOILER WORKS,

N. McLACHLAN & Co.,

Proprietors, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE above extensive establishment having just gone into operation is prepared to do all kinds of BOILER WORK, such as

High and Low Pressure Boilers,

of all sizes and descriptions,

LARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER TANKS, &c., &c.

in a thorough and expeditious manner.

From the twenty years experience of N. McLachlan in the above business, the last three of which were with Messrs. Coopers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we feel confident that we can make it the interest of those wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call.

Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Repairs promptly attended to.

Fort Wayne, Ma[illegible] 18 n11

NOTICE

THE term of partnership of the Firm of BOSTICK & BOLMAN will expire during next summer and as they are determined to settle all the business transacted during said term, they notify all those in their indebtedness, and all those having claims against them, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts.

They keep on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which they make up to measure in the best and latest style.

They will sell CHEAP for *Cash or its equivalent only.*
Jan. 15, 1858.

THE

SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS

OF YOUTH:

Just Published, the 3d Edition.

[illegible] ON SPERMATORRHEA OR SEMINAL DISEASES. A Scientific Treatise on the treatment and palliative cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Impotence, &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood.

BY DR. CULVERWELL.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1827); Licentiate of the Hall (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c.

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self abuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent manner and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free and well secured, by Dr. CH. KLINE, No. 420 First Avenue, Box 4586, New York. 1y14

Stoves! Stoves!

WE have contracted for $1000 worth of STOVES to be delivered this fall, and manufactured from Hanging Rock metal, known to all to be the best metal in the world for stoves, made of superior weight and warranted not to crack by fire, bought at low figures, and our customers shall reap the benefit.

COMETS.—We have six sizes of the Comet flat top cooking stoves—the best stove sold in any market; it outstrips all competition where ever introduced. I have sold hundreds in this market, and the sale is every day increasing. No family should be without one. We warrant this stove one year, and if the stove is not what we represent it to be, the money will be refunded. For sale at the sign of the Golden Stove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF.
September 20, 1855

PARLOR COOKING STOVES.—You will find three kinds of these Stoves at
BRANDRIFF'S.

THE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves; for sale by BRANDRIFF.

BUCKEYE STATE.—We have five sizes of this Stove, warranted good; also, the Hoosier State, takes 30 inches wood, which suits the farmers. This Stove has long been their favorite in heavy and never breaks. We will warrant it one year. Can be had at BRANDRIFF'S.

OHIO Box Stove—3 sizes of this Stove at
BRANDRIFF'S.

Ironton Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find six sizes of this excellent Stove of heavy plate, at
Sept. 10. BRANDRIFF'S

ELEVATED OVEN.—This Stove we get manufactured for this market, out of Hanging Rock and is the only one made of the kind exclusively of the material in the United States; it has two fire-chambers in a quick baker, and is the best kind of house warmer. We have a large quantity and our [illegible] are low considering the great weight and good quality, by BRANDRIFF

UNION Six Stove—3 sizes new pattern, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

---

500 Lbs. BRASS KETTLES for sale at
BRANDRIFF'S.

THREE sizes of Ten Plate Stoves, at
BRANDRIFF'S.

10,000 Lbs. of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

BEST PREMIUM.—We have 5 sizes of these Stoves; they are truly what their name indicate. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S.

---

500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at
BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN Plate, Copper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

SEVEN size Fluted Boxes Stoves; very cheap for [illegible] at BRANDRIFF.

Indiana Six Hole Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find two sizes of this stove, of heavy plate, and a good baker of beautiful design, at the sign of the Golden Stove.

THE IOWA. This is a new Stove, just out, and is destined to meet with rapid sales in this city. It is everything that is nice and good. The sight of it is sufficient. We have the exclusive sale of it; the price is low. Call at BRANDRIFF'S.

KANSAS PARLORS.—3 sizes of this new and beautiful Parlor Stove, got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at
BRANDRIFF'S.

1853 1853

FORT WAYNE

STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB C. BOWSER JOSEPH STORY.

BOWSER & STORY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,

Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses.

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,

Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Shears, &c.,

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, all on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any establishment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.

Cash paid for old Castings and Brass.

Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. v16

HUGH B. REED,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies.

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.

Fort Wayne, Nov 9, 1852 H. B. R.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!

20 PIECES two and three ply Carpets of beautiful colors and patterns.

5 pieces Stair Carpets and Rugs Mattings, plain and figured, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4.

OIL CLOTHS of splendid patterns and width 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4, which will be sold cheaper than ever by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

August 10th, 1855.

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

SCALES.

L. F. & S. BURGESS, AGENTS,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by FAIRBANKS & CO.
1y1 189 Broadway, N. Y.

and by COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co
Fort Wayne Ind.

BLINDS AND SASH

CHEAPEST AT HOME.

MAKERS of *Blinds* in Toledo and other places, and their agents here represent their work cheaper than any made here. To those in want of such articles we would say we are prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at prices that will compare *all* [illegible] with any made abroad, and respectfully invite a call. HUMPHREY & HURD.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41.

The Latest Financial News From New York

IS that owing to the scarcity of money, Goods can be bought very low, and that

SCHWEGMAN

has laid in a tremendous stock, which he will almost give away to his customers.

He is now opening his assortment, which includes all kinds of

Fall and Winter Goods,

DRESS GOODS of all the newest styles, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets Jeans, Linseys and Flannels, and every description of

FANCY GOODS.

Groceries.

A large Stock at reduced Prices.

Hardware, Queensware, Wooden Ware, Nails, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Oct. 31, 1857

The Golden Prize

FOR

ILLUSTRATED. **1858.** ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day.—An imperial Quarto containing *eight pages or forty columns* containing reading matter; and *elegantly illustrated every week.*

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money!

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift
One copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts
One copy for three years	5 00 and 3 gifts
One copy for five years,	8 00 and 5 gifts

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies 1 year	$5 00, and 3 gifts
Five copies 1 year	8 00, and 5 gifts
Ten copies 1 year	15 00, and 10 gifts
Twenty-one copies 1 year	30 00, and 21 gifts

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2	Packages of Gold containing	$500 00 each
5	do do do	200 00 each
10	do do do	100 00 each
10	Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00 each
20	Gold Watches	75 00 each
50	do	60 00 each
100	do	50 00 each
300	Ladies Gold Watches	35 00 each
200	Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00 each
500	Silver Watches	10 00 to 25 each
1000	Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

All communications should be addressed to
BECKET & Co.,
48 and 40 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, N.Y.

** Specimen copies sent free. 13w29

FORT WAYNE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTE

Phœnix Block cor. Main & Calhoun Sts. [illegible]

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution, from his experience and success as a Teacher and Practical Book Keeper, has no hesitation in saying that the facilities here afforded to young men for qualifying themselves for the counting room, and various other mercantile pursuits are unsurpassed by any similar institution in the Union.

The course of instruction is thorough and practical, embracing Book-keeping by single and double Entry, and its application to every department of trade, as now practiced by the most accomplished and experienced accountants (taught on an entirely new and successful plan, enabling the student to become much more efficient, in less time than any other plan,) Commercial law, Mercantile Correspondence, Commercial calculation, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c.

The system of Penmanship adopted in this institution is unrivaled, giving a free and easy use of the hand and pen, thereby enabling the student to effect any style of writing. Young ladies and gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for teachers, will save much time and expense by securing this system, taught in no other institution in the West.

The thorough and extensive course of Instruction, combined with the elegance, beauty and convenience of the rooms, the highly qualified teachers, and pleasant and healthy location, renders this the most attractive institution to all who may desire an accomplished commercial education.

Being impressed with the necessity of Ladies acquainting themselves more thoroughly with business transactions, the Principal has fitted up apartments with neatness, elegance and convenience, expressly for them.

The ladies Department is entirely separate from the male, having separate entrances from the street, and will remain permanently connected with the Institution.

Students are taught individually, and not in classes; therefore they can enter at any time, and advance in the ratio of their capacity.

TUITION:

For full Commercial Course, including Practical Penmanship	$25,00
For same with Ornamental Penmanship	31,00

Catalogues sent on application.

C. J. DIETRICH, Prin.
Ft. Wayne, Feb 16. ll—33

JOHN ORFF S. LACEY.

EMPIRE MILLS,

AT ST. MARY'S AQUEDUCT,

FORT WAYNE.

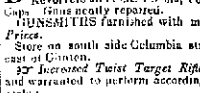
THE subscribers having taken the Stone Mills, lately occupied by S. Edsall, are prepared to do a general Milling and Custom Business. Flour delivered in any part of the City free of charge. Orders can be left either at the Mill or at Orff's Store No. 3.

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Shipstuffs, and an constantly on hand.

The highest Market Price paid for good sound Wheat.

ORFF & LACEY.
Feb 1, 1856 y—

GUNS! GUNS!



South side of Columbia St., *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Gun Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials a *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

Increased Twist Target Rifles made to order and warranted to perform according to the marked scale:

At 100 yards, an average of	1	inch each shot.
200 "	"	2½	"
300 "	"	5	"
400 "	"	8	"

SMITH & Co.
Aug. 27 y—8

Steam Elevators,

Corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane

FORT WAYNE.

PRATT & Co. having bought the Warehouse and Mill lately occupied by Little & McCulloch, are prepared to do a

Commission & Forwarding Business,

and will promptly attend to all goods and produce entrusted to them.

Superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

The highest price paid for Grain and all kinds produce.

Fort Way 18th, 1855. y46

A LARGE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Silesias, for sale cheap by GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

A GENERAL assortment of Grocery and Glass ware, at
Oct 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE'S.

FEATHERS—500 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.
April 14, 1857.

GROCERIES.

IN the line of Groceries, we will undersell the Jews and Gentiles, both—Tea, 50 cts.; Molasses 75 cts.; Sugar, 10 a 12½ cts.; Coffee, 12½ cents.

Call in and get a bargain while they are going.

Oct. 10, 1857, GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

TRIMMINGS—The richest and best assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, Braids, Gimps, and other Fancy Goods ever brought to Fort Wayne, can now be found 18 J. & C. ORFF'S.

1000 LBS. Colored and White CARPET WARP.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PRINTING PAPER.

HILL & JACOBS keep on hand, the following sizes of Printing paper of superior quality:—22x32, 22x31, 24x31, 24x36, 25x38, 26x40.

Fort Wayne, May 8th, 1857

PRINTING INK.

JUST received at HILL'S BOOK STORE, full supply of Lightbody's celebrated News Ink—in 25lb, 30lb and 60lb kegs
Calhoun street, Dec 1856.